

Recreation



NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION • JANUARY 1956 • 50¢

JANUARY 18 - 19 - 20, 1956

Mark these Dates on Your Calendar

for the

INSTITUTE on the Aged, Ill and Handicapped

**Sponsored by New York University School of Education
and the National Recreation Association**

to be held at

Vanderbilt Hall
New York University
Washington Square
New York City



"Your move!"

SPEAKERS will include: Mr. Clifford Bream, Jr., Chief, Recreation Service, Veterans Administration, Washington; Dr. Michael Dacso, Director of Rehabilitation, Goldwater Memorial Hospital, New York; Dr. Harold Meyers, Chairman, Recreation Curriculum, University of North Carolina; Dr. Howard A. Rusk, Chairman, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, N.Y.U.-Bellevue Medical Center; Miss Lillian Summers, Recreation Consultant, Service in Military Hospitals, American Red Cross National Headquarters.

TOPICS will include: Problems of the Aged; Contribution of Recreation to Aged, Ill, and Handicapped; Therapeutic Objectives and Effects of Recreation for Aged, Ill, and Handicapped.

WORKSHOPS will include: Future Planning for Personnel, Facilities and Equipment for Hospitals and Homes for the Aged; Planning for the Non-Institutionalized Ill or Handicapped Senior Citizen. There will be five field trips to places where the aged are housed, and demonstrations of successful recreation techniques.

"Still to be resolved is the question of why the vast chasm exists between those in the elderly group whose interests recede and those who find opportunity for new growth and development in the later years."—Ollie Randall and Nathan W. Shock, "Wanted: Leaders for Older People," *Adult Leadership*, May, 1954.

"If recreation has become so important in all our lives how much more significant is it in the lives of those whose physical handicap imposes heavy personal, social, environmental, and economic obstacles? The implications for us . . . are obvious."—Maurice Case, Recreation Director, The Lighthouse, New York Association for the Blind.

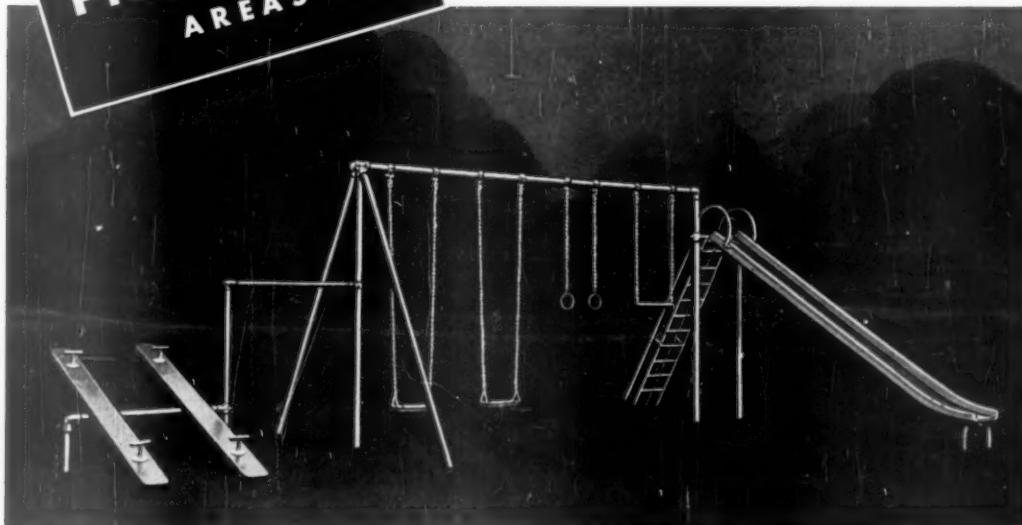
For further information:

Call or write to Beatrice Hill, Secretary for the Institute, National Recreation Association, Eight West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y. Mrs. Hill is Hospital Consultant on the Association staff.

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FOR LIMITED
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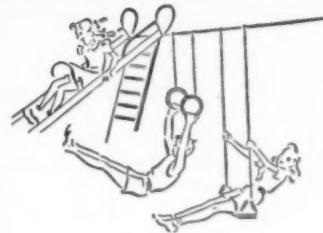
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Affiliate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all non-profit private and public organizations whose function is wholly or primarily the provision or promotion of recreation services or which include recreation as an important part of their total program and whose cooperation in the work of the association would in the opinion of the association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.					
Active associate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all individuals who are actively engaged on a full-time or part-time employed basis or as volunteers in a nonprofit private or public recreation organization and whose cooperation in the work of the association would, in the opinion of the association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.					
Southwest District		Contributors			
HAROLD VAN ARSDALE	Dallas, Tex.	The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the association.			
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The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agen-

cies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

JANUARY 1956



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On the Cover

"What goes for 1956?" Craig Robert Benson personifies the New Year and surveys us from under an official Davy Crockett hat. However he seems to follow our suspicion that the popularity of Davy will soon give way to that of some other legendary figure. Craig's father is Ken Benson, head instructor of Educational Craft Shop, School of Education, New York University. Photo courtesy of Ken and the photographer, Dr. Milton A. Gabrielsen, director of recreation education, New York University.

Next Month

Our article, "Grass Roots Theatre, U.S.A." by H. W. Heinheimer, gives a good picture of community theatre activities in this country today. (Mr. Heinheimer wrote "Music Comes to Main Street" in the January 1955 issue of RECREATION.) Another, "The Modern Marina," gives specification information on one of today's popular subjects. Program content includes: details of the second prize-winning program in the Sixth Army Service Club Contest, "Desert Field Trip"; a successful plan for promoting baseball in "Growth of a Baseball Association"; specific activities suggestions in "Have You Tried Tumbling?"; and an excellent pre-teen program, "Guys and Dolls."

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Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

CONTENTS

GENERAL FEATURES

The Past is Prologue to the Future (Editorial)	Joseph Prendergast 4
The 1956 District Conferences	11
Recreation On the Move—In Korea	Ella T. Cruise 15
Recreation and the Anxious Patient	Morton Bard 18
Recruiting for Recreation	Mrs. Robert Suhreinrich 21
Anne Livingston Retires	26

ADMINISTRATION

Shelter and Recreation	30
Notes for the Administrator	33
Safety Programs for Parks	Polk Hebert 34
Research Reviews and Abstracts	George D. Butler 37

PROGRAM

"Knowing Your World"	24
Why Not Have A Costume Division (Idea of the Month)	Stewart L. Moyer 27
The Misfit—What Would You Have Done?	Arthur B. Candell 38
Four Pet Ideas (Recipes for Fun)	41

REGULAR FEATURES

Things You Should Know	6
Letters	7
Editorially Speaking	10
Reporter's Notebook	28
Hospital Capsules	Beatrice H. Hill 23
Idea of the Month!	See Program
On the Campus	Alfred B. Jensen 40
Market News	43
Personnel—Recreation Salaries	44
Listening and Viewing	45
Books and Pamphlets Received, Magazine Articles	46
New Publications	47
Index of Advertisers	48
Recreation Leadership Training Courses	Inside Back Cover



The Past is Prologue to the Future

THIS YEAR, 1956, marks the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the National Recreation Association. During this half-century there have been far-reaching changes in the American way of life. There have been two World Wars and a major depression. The population has more than doubled and the standard of living has risen enormously during this time. We talk today of atoms and jets and automation. In these early days of the Association, conversation was about the horseless carriage and the wonders of the transcontinental telephone.

On April 12, 1906, a group of leading educators, civic leaders, and social workers met in Washington to discuss the problem of how children could be assured a reasonable chance for happy, healthy, and constructive lives in the unplanned and congested American cities of the times.

These far-sighted thinkers were very much alert to the new trends of the twentieth century. They were conscious that something had to be done about the American cities in which growing slum-infested areas were filled to overflowing with immigrants from abroad and emigrants from the surrounding rural areas. They were not alone, because this was the period in American history when civic leaders were becoming active in campaigns for better communities; when the term "muckraker" was prominent as a description of the crusading journalists who were exposing corruption in city government; when "reform" was in the mouth and on the lips of a new generation moving into places of leadership.

So powerful was the appeal for the playground movement in 1906 that within a year, many prominent national leaders became identified with the program. President Theodore Roosevelt spoke to the organizing group at a meeting in the White House and later in the year agreed to serve as honorary president of the new organization. By the end of the first year Jacob Riis was serving as honorary vice-president and Joseph Lee and Jane Addams were among its influential supporters. Within a year the Russell Sage Foundation was providing the services of a field consultant employed full-time to assist local communities. Within eighteen months of its formation, the Association helped to establish more community recreation programs than had been established in the previous eighteen years.

From the very first, the new association drew support from, and in turn served, every segment of American life. There was an eagerness on the part of educators and social workers from all over the country for the kind of leadership and service the new organization was established to give. But the support came from more than professional leaders in these two professions. It came also from lawyers, religious leaders, bankers, industrialists, and thoughtful citizens from all walks of life.

In the past fifty years, the concept of recreation has broadened to keep pace with the changing times. Founded as the Playground Association of America, the name was changed in 1911 to the Playground and Recreation Association, and in 1931 to the National Recreation Association. It is noteworthy that within the last few months the National Recreation Association has produced a motion picture on hospital recreation, a booklet on family recreation, and, by special request, has consulted with the United States Air Force on a manual about recreation for the dependents of airmen.

From the very first, the National Recreation Association has worked in many ways to advance the cause of the recreation movement. It pioneered in the development of the physical education program in the public schools. It has provided training in recreation leadership to nearly a million volunteer and paid leaders in communities throughout the country. It has helped to create a public understanding of recreation as the finest, most creative use of non-working time for adults, and free-time for children, and has encouraged the use of this time in every kind of wholesome indoor-and-outdoor recreation, including music, drama, arts and crafts, cultural, social, and athletic activities. It has encouraged recreation for the individual, for the family, and for groups of people wherever they tend to come together—whether it be in churches, clubs, on the job, in the city or in rural areas.

In all of its years of service it has sought to help every organization in any way concerned with recreation. At the national level, the Association has been a resource of encouragement and information for youth serving agencies, civic and service clubs, government recreation agencies, and similar organizations. At the local level, its many services

have been expanded to include individuals of all ages, groups and public and private agencies of all kinds.

It is especially in the area of community recreation, however, that the National Recreation Association takes pride in its accomplishments of the past fifty years. The enthusiastic sponsors of the playground movement in 1906 called for every community in the country to accept the responsibility for establishing public playgrounds under leadership. Today more than three thousand communities have many thousands of playgrounds staffed with professional leaders. More than one thousand two hundred cities have recreation departments headed by a full-time recreation executive. There are more than a million acres of public park and recreation properties owned and operated by cities and regional governmental park and recreation agencies.

These significant advantages in planned recreation for better living have been encouraged and nurtured by the National Recreation Association. The unique relation of the Association to the recreation movement has helped to bring together all of the elements in American life which are so vitally concerned with recreation. Through the years the recreation profession has grown into a separate, independent profession. As the recreation profession has developed it has provided more and more of the skilled leadership in the movement. At the same time, the civic, business, industrial and social leaders of local communities and the nation have come to participate through their work as sponsors, supporters, and members of the board of directors of the National Recreation Association. In a very real sense they are the trustees of the movement. And the professional staff of the Association serves as the secretariat for the movement.

America faces even more profound social and economic challenges today than it ever has in the past. The problems of American cities which loomed so large during the beginning of the twentieth century, the troubles of war and depression, were major obstacles on the road to progress. But today's cold war, the new leisure resulting from the extensive use of electronics, the development of atomic energy and the concept of automation are challenges which stagger the imagination.

In fact, the economic and social changes evolving today are completely fabulous. It is almost breathtaking to realize that since 1906 the average workweek has decreased from sixty hours to less than forty and that, in just the past few years, automation has developed to a point where predictions of the thirty-hour—and even the twenty-four-hour-week are becoming commonplace.

Think of the challenges that this brings to all of us in recreation! No longer will people's thinking be centered largely around their working time; by the very nature of the technology, working time will be a very minor part of living.

Non-working activities—recreation activities, if you will—must give the opportunities to make life an exciting, creative, adventurous experience.

Back in 1906 the factory worker produced goods valued at eighty-four cents per hour in terms of our present dollar. Last year, by the same dollar measurement, this productivity had increased to \$2.41 per man-hour, and it is estimated that it will reach \$3.90 by 1975. This increased productivity is used one-third in more leisure time and two-thirds in a higher standard of living. George Soule, the noted economist, in a recent book, *Time For Living*, predicts that within three generations the average American family will have an income in terms of today's purchasing power of \$25,000.

Now, for the first time, the great bulk of American people are able to enjoy vast numbers of different kinds of recreation activities which a few years ago were restricted to only the few who were well-to-do.

Since 1906 the population of the United States has doubled. By 1960 it will probably reach 177 million and by 1975, it is expected to increase some thirty-five per cent to 221 million. There are now more children in school than there were people in the United States in 1860. The year of 1954 was the eighth consecutive year that the birth rate had run over three and a half million. Owing to increased longevity since 1906, the number of people over sixty-five has more than quadrupled. In 1906 one out of every twenty-five persons was over sixty-five years of age. In 1950 it was one in every twelve and in 1980 it will be one in every seven.

These are just a few of the astounding figures which help to describe the nature of the new social conditions which challenge society and especially those in a position of civic or professional leadership in the recreation movement.

It has been wisely said by President-Emeritus William Russell of Columbia University, "Too much leisure with too much money has been the dread of societies across the ages. That is when nations cave in from within. That is when they fail."

During the past fifty years the National Recreation Association has worked through many critical periods in American life. We are in the midst of an evolution in living far surpassing anything before. In the momentous days ahead, all of us in the recreation movement face challenges far beyond those before.

As we look to the next fifty years, the National Recreation Association joins with everyone in the recreation movement in meeting eagerly the new challenges. This is a time of great hope for all mankind. It is a time when the recreation forces of the nation and the world are destined to play an ever greater role in man's continuing search for peace and happiness.



Executive Director, National Recreation Association

Things You Should Know . . .

The first in a series of special events planned by the National Recreation Association in observation of its 50th Anniversary will be the dedication of the new NRA headquarters building at 8 West Eighth Street, New York City. Open house will be held from three to six on Wednesday afternoon, January 25, 1956, with dedication ceremonies scheduled for three o'clock. Affiliate and associate members, and friends of the National Recreation Association are cordially invited to attend. Guests will have an opportunity to go through this historical building which formerly was the Whitney Museum, and originally was established as the studio of Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, gifted sculptress. It has housed many other famous artists.

► **GOOD REASONS:** Five major reasons (in order of their importance) why young people get into trouble are listed by the National Probation and Parole Association. They are: inadequate recreation, lack of religion, conflict between parents, parental indifference, and the fact that the mother is working.

► **A NATIONAL RECREATION MONTH** has been declared by the National Recreation Association for June 1956 this year in honor of the Association's 50th Anniversary. Decision to sponsor this was made by the NRA after close consultation with many individual recreation executives, NRA national committees, professional groups affiliated for service with NRA, and district advisory committees. Almost unanimous opinion of those consulted was that national and local attention needs to be focused on recreation in its broadest concept through a special week or month. Plans call for national radio, TV, and newspaper publicity. Special attention will be given to the beginning of the playground and summer outdoor recreation season. Local departments may plan special programs throughout the month

. . . although some will celebrate with just a single day or week sometime during June.

► **A NEW PAMPHLET, *The Relation of National Agencies to Local Community Study Groups*,** has recently been issued by the National Social Welfare Assembly. It was prepared by a committee which included Charles E. Reed, field department manager of the National Recreation Association.

The preparation of this report was prompted by the concern of a number of national agencies as to the conduct of local surveys. It was developed with the specific purpose of acquainting those involved in community studies—both the survey group and the local affiliate—with the interest, stake, and services of a national agency in such studies. We believe that the report should be of use to community planners, survey groups, survey staffs and consultants, and to agencies involved in conducting community studies. Copies may be purchased from the Assembly, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, New York, at thirty cents each.

► **A PENDING LAWSUIT FOR \$300,000** against Little League Baseball came to light on November 21 when Carl E. Stotz, who has been its commissioner, closed the national office of Little League in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, while a board meeting was in progress at a local hotel. Little League headquarters is again, however, in full operation. Recreation leaders are asked to suspend judgment on the controversy until all the facts are known, and to offer their support and advice in any local situations that might need their help.

► **A NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,** Dean W. Roberts, M.D., has been appointed for the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Dr. Roberts is a nationally-known medical administrator, physician, and leader in public health. Since 1952 he has been director of the pioneering National Commission on Chronic Illness.

► **INSTITUTE ON THE AGED, ILL, AND HANDICAPPED:** Don't forget this meeting

which is being held jointly by the National Recreation Association and the New York University School of Education, January 18, 19 and 20, in N.Y.U.'s Vanderbilt Hall. See full announcement on inside front cover of this issue of RECREATION.

► **A NEW ONE-WEEK LEADERSHIP TRAINING COURSE** designed to help play and recreation leaders use games as an introduction to creative expression, is now being offered to communities throughout the United States by the National Recreation Association. Called "Games With A Difference," it is under the direct leadership of Miss Grace Walker, one of the nation's foremost authorities on creative recreation and dramatics. The training course is designed for all youth leaders in direct recreation leadership with youngsters up to fourteen years of age. Sponsoring groups may include such organizations as the municipal recreation department, the health and welfare council, public schools, settlement houses, and similar organizations.

To reserve dates or obtain further information, write to Charles E. Reed, Manager, Field Department, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

► **STILL AVAILABLE.** The following special issues of RECREATION are still in stock and may prove useful to you in 1956:

April 1955	<i>Playground Issue</i>
May 1955	<i>Family Recreation</i>
September 1955	<i>City-School Cooperation</i>
December 1955	<i>Congress Report— and Index</i>

► **BROTHERHOOD WEEK** occurs February 19 to 26 this year. The theme—"Brotherhood for peace and freedom—Believe it! Live it! Support it!"

Materials for use in program may be secured by addressing requests to the Commission on Educational Organizations, National Conference of Christians and Jews, 43 West 57 Street, New York 19, New York, or to the nearest National Conference office.

► **THE NATIONAL CONVENTION** of the American Camping Association will be held in Detroit, February 15 to 18, 1956. Copies of registration materials are available at the Convention Office, 4864 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

► **W. A. RICHARDSON**, director of recreation, Arlington County, Virginia, has suffered a heart attack and is in Arlington Hospital. Reports indicate that he is improving satisfactorily. Visitors are not allowed, so if you would wish him a speedy recovery, let a card say the thought for you.



Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles.

—The Editors.

Juvenile Delinquency

Sirs:

In response to the stimulating editorial by Sidney Lutzin, in your September issue, the question has been stated, "What responsibility does recreation have in the community program for delinquency prevention?" In brief, my reply is this, "A major responsibility, a wonderful opportunity, and the most advantageous position."

For those who dislike the term "delinquency," and I tend to share their feelings, preventative programming is automatically an integral part of the well-conceived recreation calendar. However, in planning the year's agenda of events and activities we must always be mindful of the "less than five per cent group" of youngsters who comprise the ranks of serious offenders.

The current survey of the Senate Investigating Committee probing into all facets of youthful misbehavior and all other like surveys reveal one thing in common: the vast majority of all boys and girls who come in conflict with the law are youngsters with too much time on their hands and no talents or interests cultivated sufficiently to satisfy their natural quests for recognition, adventure, and social prestige. My personal feeling is that we need more positive action and less research. After we eliminate, or at least minimize, the existing ills and mal-influences there will be plenty of time for research and analysis. More dollars for prevention will erase many a wrong intention.

Junior and senior high school teen clubs, hot-rod clubs, drama clubs, arts and crafts, bands and singing groups, body building, wrestling, boxing, tumbling, charm classes, tap, ballet, acrobatic and modern dancing, square dance clubs, sports and more sports constitute a partial list of activities that would challenge youngsters with even the most divergent interests. With adequate facilities, professional leadership, and both moral and active support from the parents or other adults, the

best tools for prevention will be in use. And so the question rightfully arises, "How do we get them to participate?"

Speaking in terms of the hard-to-reach five per cent, you will have to slant your program. Most incorrigibles are not athletes and have gone beyond their natural desires for competition on the school team level. However, certain sports—for example, wrestling—fit into the pattern. Often the start is weight-lifting. From there simple acrobatics; then, as the body and mind get stronger, a few wrestling holds will attract the boy; and, with proper handling and encouragement, he might end up on the wrestling team and completely give up his negative ways of life. Pool, table tennis, and other table games in a whole-some atmosphere as provided by boys' clubs and YMCA's are also on the much needed list. Wholesome occupation is tantamount to delinquency prevention.

Without more elaboration on items of general knowledge and application, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce my own special attempt to guide the youngsters in our community down the right road. This plan, and it may very possibly be used by others, is based on the accepted knowledge that lifetime patterns of good or bad are usually firmly entrenched in the personality and characteristics of a boy or girl by the time he or she reaches eight years of age. Stated concisely, we catalog every child from the kindergarten through the third grade. On a quarterly basis we review the cards and, when necessary, introduce new programs designed to reach the hard-to-interest group. Our sincere belief is that this is a formative and critical time of life for all children; if we can provide them with hobbies or other interests and follow through enough to establish more than a passing fancy, future delinquency problems will decrease more and more each year.

Call it prevention or just good recreation programming. When the day comes that we have enough funds, facilities, and personnel to do a real job, juvenile



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officers will have to hustle to keep employed—or possibly change their profession to that of recreation.

J. M. LEWIS, Director, Twentynine Palms, California, Park and Recreation District.

Proof of Readership

Sirs:

This is in regard to my letter, published in your November issue, on physical fitness on the Eastchester playgrounds.

I write newspaper and magazine articles as an avocation along with my job, so I realize that you should be told if

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by George D. Butler

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I have received many requests for information and they came from the various corners—from Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, from West Alexandria, Ohio, and other places—about our Decathlon Olympic Championships.

Also, I received response and requests on our Christmas program, "A Community Gives."

I know you want these check-ups.

VINCENT D. BELLEW, Superintendent of Recreation, Tuckahoe, New York.

Recreation and the Schools

Sirs:

I think your September issue, which focused attention on the growth of public recreation programs sponsored by schools and boards of education, was a real service. This particular area has experienced considerable growth in the last three years, if Long Island is any indication of what is going on throughout the country.

Articles of particular note were: "The School Building of the Future" and "Citizen Participation in School Building Planning." This latter is extremely important, but, even today, is frequently given no more than lip service by municipal and education authorities. Here, I feel, recreation people have been the trail blazers, and other professions would do well to follow. Hubert I. Snyder, of Baltimore County, Maryland, is a real pioneer in this field, and strives to bring citizens in, en masse, on every bit of planning and discussion of new facilities.

Other articles were mildly interesting, but left me unmoved, because they floated along the sweet paths of philosophy, and sang the old songs of "recreation-education aims," "similar objectives," and "related fields," and so on. They made little or no attempt to explore some of the seamy sides of this type of community recreation program; namely, conflicts between after-school curriculum activities and after-school

recreation activities, the status of recreation in a vast education budget, problems of janitors and custodians unwilling to work the extra hours to cover recreation programs, school insurance compared to recreation insurance, and so forth. This type of recreation sponsorship is a real aid to the hundreds of school district areas which lie within no town or village corporate limits, but there are many basic problems involved—which should have been discussed.

Oceanside enjoys the good fortune of a very forward-thinking board of education and superintendent of schools, who have enabled community recreation to be established and built in Oceanside. I would hesitate to say what the future would be for such an education-sponsored community recreation department in the absence of such a progressive board or under the supervision of a superintendent who did not believe in it. Herein lies a major weakness of such a system.

JOSEPH E. CURTIS, Director of Recreation, Oceanside, New York.

Fellowship in Folk Dancing

Sirs:

The first issue of the *Rocky Mountain Folk Dance Crier*, last spring, carried an inspiring introduction, "Attention Folk Dancers." It was a magnificent statement of the principle of good fellowship in folk dancing, a principle which needs to be followed in the folk-dance world and elsewhere. It asked, "What is wrong with our groups, that interested dancers turn away?"

It seems to me that there are two main reasons for this: (1) emphasis on exhibitions; and (2) neglect of American dance forms.

Emphasis on exhibitions has a double deterrent effect. It discourages people from taking up folk dancing because it seems way beyond them; it looks too professional; and it encourages them to merely sit and watch.

There are other effects, of course. It breeds friction between leader and group, rivalry between groups, a feeling of superiority on the part of dancers.

Emphasis on exhibitions tends to favor a preoccupation with the spectacular and complicated dances and a slighting of the simple, unpretentious ones, lovely though they be.

The solution to the problem is plain—and easy: let's cut out the exhibitions and dance for fun and fellowship.

This doesn't apply to dance demonstrations for teaching and exchange purposes, since here the aim is not to display a dance but to share it. Nor does it apply to the desirability of improving one's dancing skill or to the joy of dancing with a congenial partner. Certainly a dance is very enjoyable

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when it flows smoothly and when it is shared with a good friend. The enjoyment is heightened as we increase our skills. Rather than monopolize our skills, however, let us pass them on to others. There is deep, heartfelt satisfaction in the spreading and sharing of a thing of good cheer. The folk dance is just that—friendly, informal, jolly, warmly sociable.

The neglect of American dance forms is surprising since our country is rich in traditional dances. Of course, some American dances are done by folk dance groups. But there seems to be an overwhelming concentration on European dances. Owing to this concentration, the term "folk dances" has come to mean the nationality and ethnic dances of foreign countries.

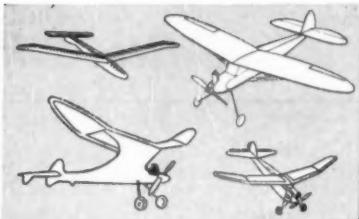
It is odd that our folk dance leaders turn away from jazz and jitterbug while Europeans avidly take them up. I am referring to the folk forms originated years ago by our Negro people, not the commercial variants. The jazz that retains its folk flavor is known as New Orleans or Dixieland jazz: it is an earthy, improvised music played by small groups of musicians. Like our traditional square dance, the traditional jitterbug has regional and local variations. Its essence is a spirited, flowing syncopation that does not follow a set sequence but is improvised like the music that stimulates it.

Of course, there are other improvisational dances, and here again our folk dance movement is neglectful. We are tied too much to the sequence dances. We not only slight the plain waltz, two-step, schottische, and polka in favor of the sequence dances, but we forget that these plain dances can be wonderfully improvisational. Within the basic pattern we can vary them as the spirit moves us. The improvised waltz, for instance, is a thing of beauty to behold and a joy to do, a most charming example of creative dancing.

What practical steps may we take to remedy this? Let's make our instruction for beginners more patient, more gradual, and with more emphasis on the simple, fun dances. Let's have informal committees of hosts and hostesses at our dances who welcome newcomers, make them feel at home, and see that they have opportunity to dance—who, in general, make the occasion a jolly, sociable dance party. Let's have interclub dance parties in which we enjoy each other's company in good dance fellowship. In the sharing and exchanging of dance forms we can dissipate the rivalry among ourselves.

In short, let us make the folk dance a truly folk experience.

ARTHUR KATONA, Golden, Colorado.



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Editorially Speaking

"Words That Show a Man's Wit"

On Benjamin Franklin's 250th birthday, January 17, it is interesting to take a look at some of his maxims on character and life—which are as good in 1956 as on the day they were written. They will be widely quoted this year in speeches, articles, posters, advertisements.*

"A good example is the best sermon."

"Well done is better than well said."

"He that cannot obey, cannot command."

"Are you angry when others disappoint you? Remember you cannot depend upon yourself."

"It is hard for an empty sack to stand upright."

"Look before, or you'll find yourself behind."

"The ancients tell us what is best; but we must learn from the moderns what is fittest."

"Hear no ill of a friend, nor speak any of an enemy."

"Approve not of him who commends all you say."

"Learn of the skillful; he that teaches himself hath a fool for a master."

"Being ignorant is not so much a shame as being unwilling to learn."

"He that riseth late must trot all day."

"By diligence and patience, the mouse bit in two the cable."

"The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise."

"Do not do that which you would not have known."

"He that can have patience can have what he will."

"Have you somewhat to do Tomorrow, do it Today."

* For booklet of quotes, write to The Franklin Institute, Benjamin Franklin Parkway at Twentieth, Philadelphia, 3.

these programs take on added significance."

In Popular Magazines

Recreation and park subjects continue to be of interest to the readers of popular magazines. Among recent articles are:

"Playgrounds Plus" (*Woman's Day*, January 1956) is a story with colored photographs of the new-styled playgrounds of Philadelphia.

"Little League—For or Against?" (*The American Home*, November 1955) in which Ed Sullivan speaks "for," Hayden Wingate "against."

"We are Destroying Our National Parks" by Wallace Stegner (*Sports Illustrated*, June 13, 1955) Mr. Stegner's book, *This Is Dinosaur*, was reviewed in the September 1955 issue of RECREATION.

The 4th "R"

The importance of recreation as the fourth "R" of education was emphasized at a recent meeting of the Play Schools Association, according to the *New York Times*. "There still is no wide acceptance of recreation as a vital force in the development of personality." Mrs. Adele S. Mossler, director, said in her annual report. "As a result, we fail to put play to work, one of the most powerful motivating factors to which children respond in the process of growing up.

"Wholesome recreational opportunities can enrich the lives of all children. In the case of potential delinquents,

The Hope of Tomorrow

Somewhere in a schoolroom today under the care of an unknown teacher is a child who in his own time, grown to maturity, will lead the world away from war and toward peace.

The affection planted in that child's life by wise guidance; the sense of right values with which he is constantly surrounded; the integrity and initiative that are fostered in his unfolding life will come to fruition in a mighty service to the human race.

It is a wise providence that no one can tell which of the millions of babies born in our country each year is to be this savior of tomorrow. We are done with king-children and their pampered training to maintain a class system. We want the children of the people, of all the people—rich and poor of every race and creed—to have their chance.

And when thru honest growth, proved merit, and wise leadership the pilots of tomorrow take their places at the helm, we want them to be surrounded and supported by their fellows likewise schooled in the simple and abiding principles of democracy.

With this purpose and in this faith, the teachers of America carry on. This faith was good enough for the founding fathers who launched this ship of state in even more troubled seas than we now face. This faith has been good enough for the teachers and prophets of all ages who have understood the power of human aspiration and growth.

It is the faith of Jesus—the Golden Rule and the brotherhood of man. It is the faith that for 1900 years has held aloft thru good times and bad the torch of eternal truth. Let us renew our faith in this destiny of the individual human soul lifted by true teaching thru the leavening power of God's grace to nobility and wisdom.

This faith of the teacher—your faith and mine as we look into the eager face of youth—is the hope of tomorrow, a hope that cannot fail. It is bigger than all the fears and partisanship of our time. Let us renew and deepen our faith.—JOY ELMER MORGAN. Reprinted from the *Senior Citizen*, December 1955.

— THE 1956 DISTRICT CONFERENCES —



The district conference, as sponsored by the National Recreation Association, provides an opportunity on an area-wide basis for recreation and park leaders, municipal, and school recreation leaders and board members to obtain information and training in newest concepts and practices. Changes are made annually in program content to keep the conference flexible and in tune with changing needs and conditions. Devoted to the improvement of leadership in the recreation field and the provision of better and ever-growing local recreation services, it is a means by which the recreation worker can refresh his thinking and experience professional growth. We sincerely hope that local recreation and park executives, and many other local leaders, are planning to attend their own area conference in 1956.—

CHARLES E. REED, Director, Field Service, NRA.



Charles E. Reed

Great Lakes—April 10 to 13—Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

An excellent agenda will include meetings on such topics as: *Program and Personnel Standards; Inter-Department Use of Facilities; Short Cuts in Maintenance; Artificial Ice Rinks; The Role of Supervisors; Swimming Pool Operation; and New Programs for Teen-Age Young People.*

The program planning committee is composed of members of the district advisory committee, representatives of the six Great Lakes recreation associations and the Peoria arrangements committee.

Mr. Horney, of Madison, Wisconsin, NRA representative for the northern section of this district, is a graduate of the University of Nebraska. Previous to joining the NRA in 1949, he served as superintendent of recreation in Danville and Peoria, Illinois; Davenport, Iowa; and Evansville, Indiana.

Mr. Brewer, of Detroit, is responsible for NRA field services in the southern part. A graduate of Ohio State University, he is an old-timer in the recreation field and with the Association. For twenty-four years he served in an executive capacity with the Detroit Recreation and Park Department. He is a past president of the Amateur Baseball Federation, and for many years has been chairman of the International Joint Rules Committee on Softball.



Robert L. Horney



C. E. Brewer

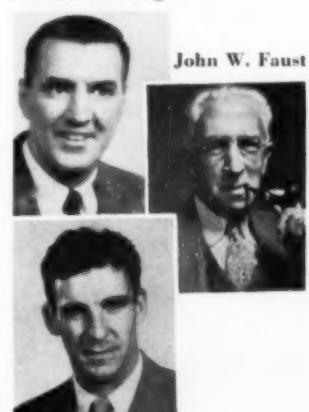
Middle Atlantic—March 21 to 24—The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Pa.

Key topics will be: *Techniques to Measure and/or Appraise Recreation Interests and Programs in the Community; The Values and Shortcomings of Playground Apparatus; Acquiring and Developing Recreation Areas and Facilities; Recruitment and Training of Recreation Personnel; and Retirement Practices in Local Recreation Departments.* Each of these subjects has been assigned by the district advisory committee to a sub-committee for special study and a report to the conference for discussion. Mr. Caverly, recreation superintendent in Freeport, Long Island, is chairman of the district advisory committee.

Mr. Faust, of East Orange, New Jersey, is the dean of NRA district representatives, having been with the Association for many years. He did his undergraduate work at Union College, graduate work at Johns Hopkins. Before he joined the NRA, he served as general secretary of Associated Charities in a number of cities, and in executive positions with the American Red Cross and the Federal Security Agency. He is presently a member of the East Orange Board of Recreation Commissioners.

Mr. Westgate of Reading, Pennsylvania, field staff member since 1950, came to the NRA from his positions as superintendent of recreation in Montpelier, Vermont, and Portland, Maine. He has carried out special assignments in the Pacific Southwest and for the National Park Service in Alaska.

Richard S. Westgate



John W. Faust



Joseph Caverly

Midwest—April 11 to 13—Colorado Springs, Col.

Harold W. Lathrop



E. Stuart Richter

For the first time this conference is being scheduled jointly with the Central District Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. An excellent program will permit many school people an opportunity to benefit by getting together with professional recreation executives and workers. Joint recreation sessions for both groups will be scheduled on *Competition for Time of Teen Agers and Problems in Joint School-Municipal Recreation*. Sectional meetings on camping, dance, handicapped, and therapeutics will serve members from both groups. The sessions for the Midwest meetings will consider: administration, supervision, program, facilities, centers, senior citizens, military, board members, hospital, church, and rural workers.

Mr. Richter, director of recreation in Colorado Springs, and Mr. Lathrop of Denver, acting district representative for the NRA, are co-chairmen for the program planning.

Mr. Lathrop has been appointed to serve in this district during the leave of absence of representative Arthur Todd who has taken on an assignment for the U. S. Air Force in Europe. A native of Minnesota, Mr. Lathrop was, for seven of his ten years with the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners, a park and recreation planner. From 1942 to 1946, he was president of the National Conference on State Parks.

New England—May 13 to 16—Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N.H.

Waldo R. Hainsworth



Jackson Perry

Among topics to be discussed, four that are especially important will be: *Activities for Young Adults*; *Family Recreation*; *Girls' and Women's Programs*; and *Physical Fitness Activities for Youth*. Mr. Perry, executive director in Leominster, Massachusetts, is acting as chairman of the conference program committee.

Mr. Hainsworth joined the Association staff in 1946, to serve as NRA representative for this district. He is a graduate of Randolph-Macon College, and for a time was organizer and director of the children's street play program for the Friends Committee of Philadelphia. For more than three years he was superintendent of recreation in Norfolk, Virginia, where he gave outstanding service in developing a recreation program to meet the emergency needs of one of the most difficult wartime centers in the country.

Pacific Northwest—April 9 to 11—Hotel Winthrop, Tacoma, Wash.

Willard H. Shumard



Tom Lantz

A general conference committee is acting as the working and planning group for this meeting. The district advisory committee concerns itself with the over-all policies and framework of the conference. Mr. Lantz, superintendent of public recreation, park and school districts in Tacoma, is chairman of the local arrangements committee. A complete and diversified coverage of recreation is being outlined — hospital, rural, church, institutional, armed forces, industrial, community, state, park maintenance and planning are included.

Mr. Shumard, NRA representative for this district, was graduated from Teachers College, Peru, Nebraska, and received his master's degree from Colorado State College of Education. He has had special training in drama, and several years of experience in physical education, athletics, and recreation leadership. He worked on recreation during World War II as a lieutenant in the United States Navy. He has been serving on the Association's field staff in the Pacific Northwest since February 1949.

Pacific Southwest—February 12 to 15—Hotel U.S. Grant, San Diego, Cal.



Harold Teel

John J. Collier

Sterling Winans

This conference, co-sponsored by the National Recreation Association, the California Recreation Commission, and the California Recreation Society, is known as the California State and Pacific Southwest Recreation Conference. Mr. Teel, left, and Mr. Winans, right, shown with Mr. Collier, NRA representative, in the photograph, are president of the society and director of the commission respectively. The over-all conference theme this year will be "Planning Ahead For Leisure in the Pacific Southwest States." Presentation of a new *California Guide for Park and Recreation Planning* will be a special feature. The list of thirty or more topics to be considered will include recreation problems of teen-agers and senior citizens as well as those pertaining to hospital

and industrial recreation and research.

Mr. Collier, a native of Colorado, has recently come to this area, as acting district representative, from the Great Lakes District where he has served on the National Recreation Association field staff since 1949. He received his undergraduate training at Arizona State College and had two years of graduate work at the University of Colorado, specializing in organization and administration of community recreation and related services.

Southeast—March 28 to 30—Hotel Soreno, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Among the many important topics to be considered by the conference delegates will be: *Public Relations in Community Recreation Work*; *Problems of Segregation in Local Recreation Services*; and *National Sports Programs for Boys*. Mr. Jarrell, director of parks and recreation in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, is acting as chairman of the program planning committee.

Mr. Van Fleet, representing the NRA in this district, first began his service as a field worker for the Association in 1946, in Georgia and in Florida where he had been serving as a recreation executive and as president of the Florida Association of Recreation Workers. He attended the University of Florida, received his bachelor's degree from Appalachian State Teachers College, has had experience as a high school principal and as director of physical education.

Ralph B. Van Fleet



Temple R. Jarrell

Southern—April 3 to 5—Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke, Va.

The theme of the conference program will be *Planning* with emphasis on long-range plans—planning for adequate areas and facilities, for program expansion, for staff growth, public relations, and cooperative planning with other departments and agencies. Provision is being made for sessions for specific interest groups in programming and for special services personnel of the armed forces. Mr. Hunter, director of the Roanoke, Virginia, Department of Parks and Recreation, is chairman of the state committee on the conference. Chairman of the general conference committee is Mr. Richardson, director of the Arlington County, Virginia, Recreation and Park Department.

Miss Preece has served as field representative for the Association in this district during the past ten years. In addition to extensive experience in local recreation service, she has worked with private organizations in allied fields and directed war recreation activities overseas. She also has had wide experience in planning and directing community recreation centers and other phases of local recreation programs including their evaluation through special surveys and studies. She served for eighteen years on the staff of the Milwaukee Department of Recreation and Adult Education.

**W. A. Richardson
Robert P. Hunter**



Marion Preece

Southwest—April 4 to 7—Hotel Heidelberg, Baton Rouge, La.

The program sessions will include at least two over-all themes: *Internal Controls of the Recreation Department* and *Recreation Problems of Special Interest Groups*. Under the former, symposiums will consider operating policies and practices with reference to budget, staff, record-keeping, and department communications. The latter theme will include separate group discussions on the recreation problems in hospitals, industries, military installations, churches, and civic groups. Mr. Hileman, superintendent of recreation in East Baton Rouge Parish, is serving as chairman of the local arrangements committee, assisted by Mrs. Edward E. Moore, member of the recreation and park commission.

Mr. Van Arsdale has been the field representative of the National Recreation Association for the Southwest District since 1943. Following his graduation from Springfield College, Massachusetts, he taught school in Pennsylvania. His first experience in community recreation was as director of physical education and recreation in Rockville Center, Long Island. For twenty years he was physical education director of the Y. M. C. A. in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and for nine years he served as a member of the recreation board in that city.

Harold Van Arsdale



Ralph M. Hileman

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nomic, and social changes relating to leisure activity in the United States—past and present—and an overview of the status of recreation as provided by municipal, state, federal, and school authorities. Includes suggestions for the realization of a community recreation concept, embodying key ideas which the people in any American community can employ.

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Ella T. Cruise

Interesting activities that take place in isolated army installations.

KOREA is a land of contrasts! It has many hills; it has many rice paddies. It has its rainy season; it has its dry season. It has its native people with their age-old customs and traditions; it has American troops right from the land of jukeboxes and soda pop. The work of the American troops is important and so is their leisure time. One phase of the recreation available for these men fits right into the pattern of contrasts; it is a *mobile* recreation program. This was initiated in 1954 when, at the time of the "cease fire" in Korea, the defense department requested the American Red Cross to set up a recreation program for American troops located in isolated areas in Korea. It was designed to supplement the recreation resources of the U. S. Army Special Services.

During World War II Red Cross conducted an extensive club program in many parts of the world. It also conducted a clubmobile program which was primarily a coffee and doughnuts operation. Because of the scattered locations of the American units in Korea it has been necessary to develop a program combining aspects of both the club and clubmobile operations whereby recreation activities may be taken to the men "in the hills." The coffee and doughnuts are incidental to the recreation activities. Trucks, known as clubmobiles, are used to transport the workers and their program materials to the American units served. For this reason the program became known as the Red Cross Clubmobile Program. It is just one phase of Red Cross service called Supplemental Recreational Activities Overseas.

The military units served vary in size from ten or fifteen men to one hundred and fifty or two hundred. There is a variety of interests within these groups, regardless of size, which means that variety is an important factor in plan-

ning activities, as in any recreation program. The activities are conducted outdoors or indoors depending upon the weather and upon the facilities available. In most instances the quonset mess hall, with its cumbersome tables and benches, represents the one building in an area where there is room for all the men to participate. Through experience the workers have developed techniques and skills in adapting and conducting programs under such conditions.

Who Conducts the Programs?

Young women between the ages of twenty-three and thirty are selected for the work and are given orientation and training in Washington, D. C. Upon arrival in Korea they are assigned by the area director, to units of eight, ten, or twelve workers under the immediate supervision of a unit head and a program director. Each unit conducts activities for the soldiers of approximately one hundred to one hundred and twenty companies stationed within the area of the division or corps to which the unit is assigned. Living in quonset huts or some similar army facility, the Red Cross staffs are located approximately in the centers of the areas they serve. Also, office space is allocated for administrative duties and those duties related to operating a recreation program; i.e., planning, preparing necessary properties, conducting recreation meetings and workshops.

Adaptability Has Its Place

Properties prepared for the activities are adapted for convenient transportation. They must be easy and quick to set up and within range of materials available. A tin can containing fruit juice could have an extended life span in Korea. After its contents have been used, that poor can could make several personal appearances. It might be a "pin" in a bowling game, or a sunken "hole" on a miniature golf course, or a "target" in a pitch game, or it may have eyes painted on it and a rope tail attached making it a "horse" in a horse-

ELLA T. CRUISE is a New Jersey school teacher who used her "sabbatical" to go to Korea for the Red Cross.

racing game. It could make a long trip from its role as a juice container to its final resting place on the salvage heap. Being far removed from the usual sources for recreation materials, the workers must use ingenuity and imagination in making props and in adapting the more familiar recreation programs for use with the troops. A carnival might include horse racing with a brown wrapping paper or scrap canvas "track," tin can "horses," and bogus "money." The strong men would be given an opportunity to exercise their biceps in a weight-lifting contest. Instead of employing regular weights, a Korean A-frame (a wooden frame designed by the Koreans for carrying heavy loads on their backs) would be substituted.

When all the pre-planning details for a particular program are completed, and all necessary props are prepared and placed in "prop boxes," the clubmobile teams of two are ready to go out with their programs. In addition to properties for one specific program the teams also carry small games equipment such as playing cards, checkers, chess, scrabble. Other supplies include P.A. systems, record players with records, slide projectors, accordions, guitars, ukeleles. Plans for the day determine equipment carried.

How is the Job Done?

Let's follow a typical day's schedule of one clubmobile team. After having breakfast at 7:00 A.M. in the messhall the two workers, dressed in slacks, shirts, boots, are ready for their day's work. With the cooperation of the military the schedules of units to be visited are set up well in advance, so before starting out the workers have the names of the three or four companies they are to visit. Through arrangements with the company commanders, the men in each company are excused from their training or work during the hour and a half when the clubmobile team will be in the area. Long before the truck arrives to pick them up, the girls have made all necessary preparations. Upon arrival of the soldier driver and truck, the program material is loaded, the girls climb aboard, and a stop is made at the doughnut kitchen for the day's supply of "sinkers." It is 8:00 A.M. and they are scheduled to make a 9:15 visit to an infantry

Seventy-three trained recreation workers, operating twenty-five clubmobiles, make regular visits to the men, even stopping off at the anti-aircraft emplacements dotting the hills and remote infantry units. This service was started at request of the Department of Defense.



company ten miles away.

Upon arrival the workers report to the orderly room or office to exchange greetings. Already the soldiers have started walking in the direction of the messhall, where the mess personnel have the coffee ready. One member of the Red Cross team serves the men coffee and doughnuts, and the other distributes "conversation bits" for the men as they sit down and relax at the tables. These bits might be mimeographed mystery puzzles, doodles, quizzes about the nicknames of states or foreign flags, picture quizzes, state books where the men enter their names and addresses and look for names of friends from back home who are with other units in Korea. These are just a few of the "gimmicks" that are used to stimulate laughter and conversation.

After everyone has been served, the clubmobile team gets into the main activity which might, for instance, be a series of games planned around a football theme, including, perhaps, a picture or information quiz about famous football stars and teams, and ending with a *football song rally*. This uses the talents of an accordionist or harmonica player, if there is one in the group, and gives the program a hearty finish. In the meantime, there may be some men at a rear table who are busy playing checkers, dominoes, scrabble, or just perusing the state books or other material that interests them. At 10:30 A.M. the clubmobile workers say their goodbyes and thank you's, pack up their equipment, report out at the office, and head for their next stop at a tank company location. The tank company had had the football program on a previous visit, so they have planned a Korean culture program for today.

When they arrive at 11:15 the men are getting ready for lunch. The workers take advantage of the few minutes leeway to put up posters, signs, a pictorial map of Korea and pictures of the country which will announce the program and stimulate interest in it. The young women pass through the "chow line," tray in hand, and are served with the servicemen. As they sit down to eat it is not unusual for them to find soldiers from their home state or even from their home town. While chatting, the girls are busy promoting interest in the program.

In a "cock fight," Pfc. Weldon F. Sparks (left), El Centro, California, with broom under his knees and his hands tied around his legs, must roll his opponent over to win. Do the men like it? American girls with whom to talk, sing, dance? "Never had it so good!"



After lunch, while the tables are being cleared, they set up their props so that everything is ready when the men return to the mess hall. Activities start off with a quiz including questions about Korea; as, for instance, how large is Korea compared to the United States? (Twice as large as Florida.) What does a paper-bag hat signify? (Death in a family.) Why does an older Korean man wear a bird cage hat? (So his thoughts of wisdom may be passed through to all.) Next, the pictorial map which has been on display is brought forward and used with a quiz related to places and pertinent facts about them. The men are then divided into groups and given opportunities to try their skill at native games such as *Mill, Yoot, and Stone, Paper, Scissors*. The program is finished off with a game of consequences with the high or low scorers from the various games being the participants.

By two o'clock the girls are on their way to their next stop, arriving at an artillery battery at 2:30. Here, they learn that the gun crews must remain at their gun positions today, so they visit the five gun positions spending perhaps ten or fifteen minutes with each gun crew. Conversation is the keynote of a visit such as this. The men take pride in talking about their guns and explaining how they work. Because time is brief and the groups of men so small, programs take on an informal note using just one or two of the conversation bits that had been used earlier in the day. A picture quiz provides laughs where the pictures of famous faces are mounted on strange bodies. Humorous brain teasers are exchanged. A can of popcorn might be left for the men to have in their tents during the evening, or some mysteries for them to solve before the next visit.

After stopping by the office for their adieus and thanks, the two workers head for home, arriving at their quarters around 5:00. They bring their office records up to date and evaluate the day's activities. The next day's schedule is reviewed and properties are replenished or replaced to be used on the morrow. A company scheduled for the next day plans to have its own combo (small band) present, so plans for a "Stop the Music" quiz are reviewed. Prior arrangements have been made to have the combo accompany the club-

Serving the First Marine Division during a landing operation. To the men, wherever they are, these girls bring a touch of home, organize games, sketching groups, handcrafts, songfests, dramatics, and choral work. Pianos are few; they use guitars and other instruments.



mobile team for the rest of the day to assist with birthday parties being held at two engineer companies. Phone calls are made for final confirmation from the company commander.

This is a typical day for clubmobile workers. After having supper at the messhall nearest their quarters they are free to do as they like. One night each week all ten members of a staff join in an evening of square dancing at some isolated company location or another type of party, such as a Gay Nineties Party which some of the soldiers have assisted in planning.

There are other days, too. When two divisions are playing football, part of the Red Cross staff may attend to serve hot coffee from their trucks; sometimes they double as cheerleaders. During special holidays some assist the servicemen in conducting parties for orphans. When an emergency arises such as a bridge washing out, two or three might go down at midnight to serve hot coffee to the engineers. When soldiers board a train at 3:00 A.M., the first leg of the long journey home, the workers go down to say their goodbyes with hot coffee. They greet new arrivals in the same fashion. They write articles for the division newspapers. On occasions they act as disc jockeys, adding a feminine touch to the "Mail from Home" radio program.

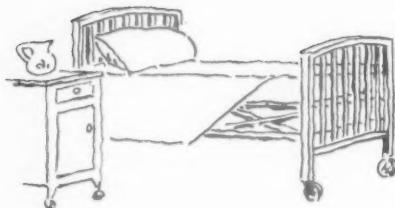
The young women who serve in the Red Cross clubmobile program keep on the move as they keep recreation on the move in Korea. It is plain to see that the clubmobile workers could not do the job without the cooperation and assistance of the military. A very important part is played by the American soldiers who, with their humor, understanding, cooperation, and spontaneity, contribute so much to the success of the program. By their response it is easy to see that they recognize the efforts of the Red Cross to bring home a little closer to the shores of Korea, to provide recreation as a diversion from their day-to-day routines, and to let the servicemen know the people back home care about them.

The young women in the program do have fun in their work. Best of all, they have the satisfaction that comes from serving with the American Military who are carrying on a mission of importance in a very vital part of the world. ■

The servicemen call them the "Powder Puff Patrol," but there's nothing fragile about these American girls who ride the rutted roads and bounce along the mountain trails of Korea. Traveling in teams of two or three, they may take two weeks to complete their circuit visits.



RECREATION and the Anxious Patient



Remarks made by Dr. Morton Bard at the 37th National Recreation Congress in Denver, emphasize above all else that a patient is a person.

Morton Bard

ANALOGOUS to that old chestnut about the weather, the anxieties of patients in a hospital are something often talked about but about which little is done. I have been working as a member of a research group at Memorial Center in New York City, a group which has spent the last five years exploring the emotional problems associated with cancer and its treatment. Results suggest that much more can be done to relieve the anxieties of patients than has hitherto been suspected. I would like to share with you some of the findings of these five years of investigation. While it is undoubtedly true that many of the principles we have evolved are specific to the cancer patient, there are, nevertheless, a number with broader implications. Without attempting to cover the vast and complex problem of anxiety in general, we can examine the anxieties of hospitalized patients. The role of the recreation worker will be emphasized particularly with respect to the significance of his relationship to the patient.

Adaption to Life

It must be recognized that a patient does not begin to exist at the moment he is admitted to a hospital and cease to exist when he leaves but, rather, he comes to the hospital with a long history of significant experiences in life. During the course of development, each individual achieves an adaptation to life which, more or less successfully,

serves him in the process of living. This adaptation can be regarded as activity directed toward the resolution of immediate needs and the achievement of long-range goals. The freedom of action exhibited by an individual is determined by his perception of the psychological and physical aspects of his environment and by his interpretation of the events which take place. Sometimes, adaptation to life is rather delicately balanced and is successful only so long as the environment retains an element of familiarity and stability.

When the adaptation is threatened, people employ a variety of techniques to preserve its integrity and to continue effectiveness in living. One of the most common consequences of a threatened adaptation is a subjectively felt anxiety response. In effect, this is an alerting in the face of danger, and the things that people do under such circumstances often appear self-defeating but actually represent efforts to prevent emotional disorganization.

Patients experience anxiety resulting from the threat of their illness long before hospital admission. Actually, no patient experiences a single reaction to his illness or to its treatment. He experiences, rather, a sequence of intimately related emotional reactions which are modified by his perception of each phase of diagnosis and treatment. The sequence of reality events can be characterized as consisting of four stages: the onset of symptoms, diagnosis, hospitalization, and convalescence. The emotional responses to each phase of the sequence are shaped by the nature of immediate events as well as by previous life experiences. In addition, the

reactions to each phase of the sequence influence the patient's ability to integrate the total experiences and set the tone for the long-term adaptive changes which may be necessary.

An important element in the adaptation of any individual is a sense of mastery in the face of anxiety. Being able to master situations is an important source of self-esteem and emotional security, and it appears to be developed very early in life. For example, efforts at mastery are apparent even in the play of small children. Many of you may have witnessed such behavior in the playground. Children who are just beginning to walk frequently enjoy using the slide. If one watches closely, however, one becomes aware that the slide down is almost anticlimactic. The act of climbing the ladder and standing at the top seems to give the child most of his enjoyment. The toddler feels a sense of gratification and security rooted in his ability to successfully master an environmental obstacle.

All people have the same need to feel a sense of mastery. Returning to the sequence of emotional reactions to illness, a person's perception of the initial symptom of illness arouses a host of anticipatory reactions and initiates a series of defensive or preparatory behavior patterns. The symptom signals a breakdown in health, a threat to the adaptive pattern arousing anxiety, and initiates a series of speculations with regard to the disruption of usual and important activities in life.

At this point it must be emphasized that a person is not characterized by a level of adaptive capacity. Individuals who have adapted successfully in many

MORTON BARD, Ph.D., is the research clinical psychologist at Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York City.

other adverse situations may experience acute anxiety in specific situations which, directly or indirectly, signify threats that they were unable to master in the past. As an illustration, an individual may have been a hero as a soldier in combat, but when faced with the symptom of appendicitis he may give all the appearances of a weak, dependent and emotionally disorganized individual. The symptom of appendicitis may have aroused early childhood fears or failures in mastery, specifically related to just such an event. Having had no previous experience of failure in situations like those met during war, in battle he could function with freedom and success.

The Meaning of Hospitalization

On the day of admission to the hospital all of the expectations aroused by the initial symptom come clearly into focus and the anxiety may be almost unbearable. The unfamiliar and awesome hospital with its impersonal, efficient, and sterile quality frequently reinforces the feelings of helplessness and isolation initiated earlier in the sequence of events. Regardless of the patient's observable behavior he may have acute inner feelings of embarrassment, confusion, disorganization, and loneliness. This first day may activate many of the early fears of childhood, fears of abandonment and separation so prominent as the early fears of most children.

The patient's introduction to the hospital is colored by his pre-admission fears, and he is alert to the possibility of danger in everything that occurs, simple laboratory procedures, X-ray studies and so on. All of these procedures so commonplace to members of the hospital staff only serve to heighten the patient's anxieties and spell out confirmation of the severity of the situation. If this sounds exaggerated, it is meant to do so. While the actual intensity of the reactions to these events may vary from one person to another, and while some patients may not express their fears either directly or in observable behavior, our studies have indicated that all patients regard their hospital experience with more than a little trepidation.

The prime defense of any human be-

ing against threats he cannot master is to turn to others for help. In a hospital setting, where illness is the threat, the prime defender is the physician or surgeon. There is no substitute for the development of a warm supportive relationship between the physician and his patient. However, there are many ancillary professionals within a hospital who can serve to assist the physician in the establishment of a warm relationship. The fundamental need to establish contact with a supportive, non-threatening individual is extreme at this time.

The Role of Recreation

The recreation worker, of all members of the hospital staff, has a unique and most advantageous role. The recreation person can regard himself as one who provides "things" to the patient to divert him or to facilitate "taking his mind off his troubles." How-



ever, in this discussion, there will be a shift away from this concept and toward the concept of the recreation worker's use of himself as an object in the recreational process. In a sense, a shift in emphasis from the "thing" to the "being."

To consider the patient again for a moment; he not only experiences the anxieties already outlined, but he also experiences a disruption of a vital factor of living—the capacity to be a productive, contributing member of society. It is almost as if the patient enters a state of suspended animation insofar as his societal responsibilities are concerned. To be sure, engaging the patient in activities gives him a sense of belonging to the social group in the hospital and also affords him an opportunity of being once again a productive and contributing member of this group, albeit in a limited sense.

However, this fundamental need to participate and contribute constructively to a social group has many other ramifications.

It appears that this need is a basic essential in the whole process of human growth and that it is especially important in our culture where productivity is so highly rewarded. Consequently, it is not only the act of producing or creating alone that is important, but rather producing and creating in interaction with other people. The patient who is restricted to a hospital room is cut off from human contact in the main. Recreation provides an opportunity to reaffirm the productive impulse and to fulfill the need for creative expression.

The true significance of this concept was brought home quite strikingly by a patient who described her own sense of well-being and exuberance after completing a handcraft task provided by the recreation service at our hospital. She used a most revealing expression: "I felt good when I finished it. I never knew I could do such things. It gave me a feeling of attachment to life."

The expression "attachment to life" was so unusual that I explored this with her further. She went on to explain, "Ever since this thing started I've had a feeling of being detached and apart from people, unable to do things. But just doing this little thing, really nothing at all, here in the hospital gave me the sense of attachment or of belonging and being able to do again."

This illustration apparently supports the importance of the "thing" in recreational activity. But to leave it at that would be entirely too superficial, for on closer examination this patient's ability to use the "thing" supplied by the recreation worker was largely motivated by something else. Her ability to begin the task and to successfully pursue it to completion, was influenced by her relationship to the recreation worker. The relationship was an excellent one. The worker was not threatened by the patient's anxieties. She permitted the patient to express her fears and anxieties freely. She talked little and allowed the patient to use her as a source of support. The patient came to trust the worker and undertook the activity initially because of this sense of trust.

This raises a wholly new question: What is the role of the recreation worker as perceived by the patient in the

hospital? While patients see recreation people as members of the professional staff, they do not see them as potentially injurious, authoritative, or judgmental. They are usually identified by the patient as people most nearly like themselves, that is, as people sincerely interested in the patient's welfare yet do not have the feared power to respond in a potentially destructive fashion. This endows recreation with a unique role, a role which can be effectively utilized to decrease the anxieties of the patients.

I am certain that running through many of your minds at this moment is the thought that it is far too idealistic to define such a role for recreation. Furthermore, I am certain that much of the skepticism is based on the unhealthy fact that in some hospitals there may be one recreation worker for thirty-five hundred patients. And most of all, I have no wish to suggest that the recreation worker should be regarded as a psychotherapist. But I do wish to suggest that even in situations where there are far too many patients for the number of recreation workers, it is possible to be available as an island of refuge, to make yourself receptive to the patient who wishes to reach out and establish contact with another human being; and for you to utilize the establishment of contact as a way of helping the patient to organize his defenses and otherwise spur his efforts at mastery. Because of his unique role, the worker who appears harsh, judgmental or disinterested, will discourage the one or two patients of thirty-five hundred under his care from approaching him and establishing contact. Because of your unique role it is incum-

bent upon you to create a climate of freedom for the patient to reach out and use you as a supportive person.

I am not unaware of the fact that recreation people make an emotional investment in their professional functioning, as do all people who must use themselves in relating to others. As all of us do, recreation people have problems. In addition, recreation workers have a variety of conceptions about illness and reaction to illness as well as other fears and anxieties. A worker may identify with a given patient and suffer the reactivation of his own long dormant feelings of rejection; he may feel a sense of powerlessness or frustration with an advanced or terminal patient; he may have guilt feelings about his own intactness while the patient has suffered a body deformity; or he may have his own unconscious fears activated by the signs and symptoms of the patient's illness and by the patient's behavior. As a way of handling his own feelings the worker may withdraw or resort to over-intellectualization or impersonalization as an avenue of escape.

To illustrate this point more specifically, let us consider a worker who, during the course of his own lifelong adaptation, had developed the firm conviction that self-reliance and self-sufficiency have great value. Chances are, therefore, he would regard this attitude in patients with favor. Such a worker would probably become angry and annoyed and even somewhat disturbed by patients who are expressing self-pity or are excessively dependent. Unaware of his own weakness (weakness only with respect to the fact that he has an emotional blind spot in this area) he may

be unusually short and impatient with patients who express those feelings which he regards with disdain and contempt.

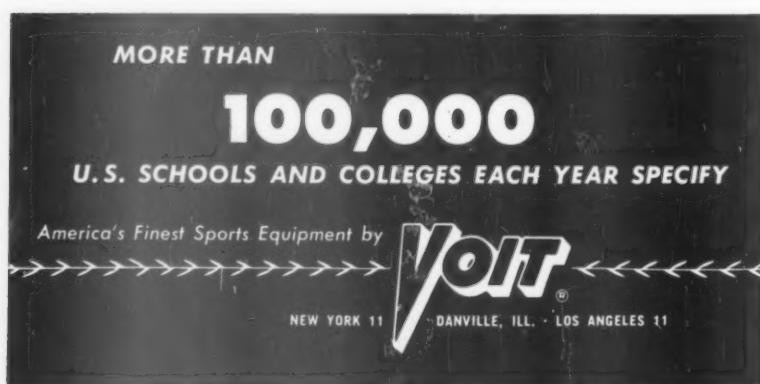
It would be very difficult for such a worker to see expressions of anger or dependence in their true perspective; that is, as this person's reaction to a particular situation having specific significance at this one point in a whole lifetime of adaptation. Such a worker accepts these expressions only in a negative way and assumes that they reflect the patient's basic character or personality. In reality, of course, the patient's response may be quite appropriate to the kind of experiences he has had, a resourceful attempt to cope with feelings of inner turmoil and an effort to maintain emotional stability.

The worker who can develop some insight into the nature of his own prejudices and emotional myopia will be the worker who can more effectively use himself as an instrument of recreation. There are, of course, numerous other examples of the range of possibilities of this phenomenon.

Summary

It must be emphasized, above all else, that a patient is a person. When a breakdown in health occurs and the person is no longer able to carry out his responsibilities freely, and must depend on others, many uncommon emotional reactions may occur. The patient will usually enjoy a variety of adaptive techniques to insure a sense of mastery in the face of the unknown and to provide him with a sense of security. In a hospital setting, he becomes alert to all environmental cues and constantly searches for human contact as a source of support.

Of all hospital personnel, the recreation worker is in a particularly unique and advantageous position in this regard. The worker who is alert to the possibilities in using himself as a recreation tool will contribute much to the reduction of anxieties in the ill. The "how" of doing is infinitely more important than the "what." Any profession responsible for the welfare of people must recognize the powerful force of human relatedness and harness its energy for the purpose of achieving professional goals. ■



Recruiting for Recreation

A recreation fellowship is established by teen-agers.



Mrs. Robert Suhrheinrich

AS IN MANY other recreation agencies, the *Help Wanted* sign has been swaying in the Indiana breeze at the Evansville Community Center throughout its eight years of operation.

Our sign has attracted a fabulous eight hundred and fifty or more wonderful volunteer helpers from our community each year. However, our urgent need for sufficiently trained and qualified professional leaders has been—just as in your agency, no doubt—omnipresent.

We understand from our community center director, Arthur Grady, that every recent regional, state, and national recreation conference has had at least one "mourning session" devoted to the problem of the dearth of professional recreation leadership. Too often, it seems, these sessions follow a Mark-Twain-ish pattern where "everyone talks about the weather but no one does anything about it." None, that is, except our Evansville teen-agers who have concocted a unique "do-it-yourself" approach to their leadership problem. Their answer is the Evansville Community Center Recreational Scholarship.

The board of directors of the Evansville Community Center had established excellent personnel practices and attractive salary schedules with the hope of attracting the calibre of professional help needed to staff its huge teen-age program. During 1947, the center's first year, there was a total teen-age membership of fifteen hundred; so far, in 1955, the teen-age membership has increased to four thousand three hundred and fifty. In addition, the center provides facilities for more than two hundred and fifty adult organizations.

To help the program staff, the center recruits help from more than eight hundred and fifty volunteers each year, so that the professional staff can be relieved of jobs such as managing the snack bar and checkrooms, providing leadership for clubs and classes, supervising office and clerical work. Much volunteer leadership has always been recruited from the teen-agers too, and many "past-teeners" who were

active in the program during their high school days—those who have outgrown the teen-age activities but enjoy remaining active—give the center loads of help. These volunteer contributions are invaluable, but the vast problems of program planning and organization are still jobs requiring skilled professional leaders—which brings us back to the same old problem! The possibility of solving the professional leadership shortage from within its own teen membership—at least as far as the Evansville Community Center was concerned—gained momentum in talking with some of the young people.

Observation over a period of time has shown the fine results with volunteer young people who are familiar with the center's unique philosophy, varied programs, methods of operation, and general policy. The value of the "home-grown" product has become more apparent; and possibly with encouragement and a little financial assistance one or more of these potential teen leaders could be given the necessary boost to make recreation his or her chosen professional field. The student advisory council, official governing body for the teen-age membership, was asked to consider the problem and to come up with ideas or suggestions regarding it.

The result was the Evansville Community Center two-thousand-dollar scholarship project—conceived, planned, and made a reality, even to its financing, by the teen-agers.

Provisions of the Plan

1. Beginning May 1, 1955, and continuing each year thereafter (unless terminated by future action of the student advisory council and the board of directors of the Evansville Community Center), a four-year scholarship shall be awarded to one graduating student of an Evansville high school, provided that there is a candidate who meets the requirements and is approved by the scholarship selection committee of the Evansville Community Center.

2. The scholarship shall have a cash value of two thousand dollars and will be paid to the school of the recipient's choice at a rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per semester.

(The teen-agers insisted that they would go first class all the way, even though a lesser amount might be incentive enough!)

MRS. SUHRHEINRICH is the mother of two teen-age boys, has been a member of the board of directors of the Evansville Community Center and, in addition, serves as publicity chairman for the center as her Junior Service League volunteer assignment.

3. To be eligible as a candidate for this scholarship, the boy or girl must be a graduating senior of an Evansville high school which has official representation on the student advisory council.

4. To be considered by the committee, a candidate must be interested in the professional field of recreation, and must desire to work toward a degree in this field.

5. The scholarship shall be valid only at a college or university which offers a B.S. degree in recreation.

6. Any student who has achieved a scholastic rating which places him or her in the upper third of the graduating class may apply to the scholarship committee of his or her school and make application for an interview with the selection committee of the Evansville Community Center.

7. In addition to the applicant's academic record, the participation and leadership shown by the student in extra-curricular activities in the high school shall be considered, together with the interest, participation and leadership shown in the recreational programs of the Evansville Community Center, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., church recreation programs, 4-H Junior Leaders, and/or other youth agencies.

(Although some standard has to be set for "book-larnin'," the student council felt that actual participation in such programs would better indicate whether he is gifted in ability to lead people and how he affects those around him.)

8. Recipients of the scholarship shall supplement their college studies in recreation as members of the Evansville Community Center staff during at least two of the summer vacation periods. The rate of salary during this period of employment shall be commensurate with the responsibilities and leadership that the student is able to assume.

(The summer-work idea works both ways—for the benefit of the center in snagging an additional hand, and for the student who not only supplements his income, but puts his training to practical use, learning to handle groups of from eight to one hundred, teaching dancing classes, leading club groups, planning field trips and the countless other facets of a teen-age youth center.)

9. Prior to the beginning of the second, third and fourth year of study, the recipient shall meet with the scholarship selection committee for the purpose of reviewing his or her school work, and to evaluate his performance as a staff worker during the summer employment period. Student shall be expected to maintain a grade average which satisfies the scholarship requirements of the school which he or she is attending. If no requirements are established, a minimum of a "C" average is necessary. Approval of the continuation of the scholarship shall be given at this time by the selection committee.

10. At the completion of four years of study and at least two summers of employment at the Evansville Community Center, the opportunity for employment as a full-time member shall be considered on terms mutually acceptable to both the scholarship recipient and the Evansville Community Center.

11. Funds to finance the recreation scholarship shall be appropriated from the membership fund of the high school students of the Evansville Community Center. A special

account shall be created, sufficient to finance the entire cost of each scholarship that is given. Checks will be drawn over the signature of the treasurer and the executive director of the Evansville Community Center. Parents of the scholarship recipient shall indicate by a signed agreement that they are willing and able to finance any additional costs which are needed after the yearly grant has been used.

(Although the Evansville Community Center is a public tax-supported agency, ALL money for the scholarship comes from teen-age pockets—for each teen-ager pays a one-dollar annual membership fee and this teen-age money is entirely administered by the teen-agers themselves.)

12. The Evansville Community Center Recreation Scholarship is an outright grant, provided the recipient maintains a satisfactory scholastic record and performs his or her summer staff work in a manner which indicates the necessary interest and ability in the field of recreation.

Repayment of all or part of the grant shall be expected



Virginia Sly (center above), winner of the first Evansville \$2,000 Community Center Scholarship in Recreation, confers with Professor Garrett G. Eppley, chairman, and Mrs. Janet McLean, of the Indiana University recreation department. Fund is teen-age project.

if the recipient transfers from the school of recreation to another field of study. A notarized agreement signed by the parents shall be effected, and the amount of repayment determined by the selective committee.

13. Beginning September, 1955, any student desirous of being considered for the Evansville Community Center Recreation Scholarship at the completion of the following school year, may increase his or her activities record by doing volunteer work in the community center's recreation program. Such volunteer work will be on record with the selection committee when the scholarship is granted.

(Thereby, any teen-ager who thinks he may be interested in applying for the scholarship has ample opportunity to start early in his school career, building up his chances for consideration by increasing his volunteer work. Also, from the center, he will be gaining additional training and ability all through school.)

14. The selection committee shall consist of the senior class representatives on the student advisory council, the

counselors of the Evansville public high schools, and the president and executive director of the Evansville Community Center.

Approved April 26, 1955 by Norman O. Long, president, and Arthur J. Grady, executive director.

First Winner

Last June, the first winner of this unique do-it-yourself scholarship was chosen. Virginia Sly, a June graduate of Bosse High School, entered Indiana University this fall as the first in the series of Evansville Community Center's own recreation leaders. Virginia, who has spent this summer working at the center, was in the upper fifteen per cent of her class, varsity yell leader for two years, member of the student council and the girls' athletic association, and active in talent programs and youth church work.

Understandably proud of the teen-agers and their plan, Mr. Grady wrote a number of universities to discover what other recreation scholarships were available, and how the center's plan compared with them.

Commendation from Colleges

H. C. Hutchins, University of Wisconsin: "Your announcement of a scholarship for an individual who wishes to undertake a professional career in recreation is rather exciting. This is the only one of its kind of which I have heard, and I think it established a fine precedent . . ."

Garret G. Eppley, Indiana University: "Your student advisory council is to be highly complimented for the establishment of the recreation scholarship project . . . I know

of no such project as you have initiated. You have made a forward move to improve the quality of persons majoring in recreation. . . ."

Charles K. Brightbill, University of Illinois: "Congratulations to the Evansville Community Center, to you and to all those responsible for establishing your recreation group work scholarship plan. I am impressed not only with the plan but also with the fact that it is *for* and *supported by* high school students. . . ."

G. B. Fitzgerald, University of Minnesota: ". . . In my opinion this is a splendid project and a unique one. I know of no recreation scholarship financed in this particular way, nor do I know of any which match the financial provisions of yours. Your group is to be heartily congratulated!"

* * * *

One recreation scholarship may sound insignificant at the moment, but several of its developments bode well for the future:

- The Evansville Community Center is assured of a source of trained leadership.
- In time, many of the scholarship recipients will be trained and available for employment elsewhere.
- Because of the high scholarship requirements, this project promises to attract the top-flight high school graduates into the field of recreation.
- If the scholarship idea has merit, other agencies and organizations may be motivated to help promising young people enter the recreation field.

We are convinced that the immediate and long-range dividends more than justify the investment. ■

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice A. Hill

Having your own column is lots of fun, but it is a really happy project only if many others contribute suggestions to it. So, c'mon on, give! I'm sure many of our readers have had some wonderfully original ideas for Christmas. Please write and tell me about them.

We, here in New York, are having a wonderful time! We have been asked to set up publicity for the city's two chronic hospitals, both located on Welfare Island in the middle of the East River. We have a big deal planned—"Operation Christmas Welfare Island . . . By Land, Sea, and Air." We expect to have one helicopter, one launch from the fire department, one horse and sleigh, and one red station wagon, each vehicle with a Santa Claus operating it. We take off by land, sea, and air from the heliport on the Hudson River on December 17 at noon. We plan to have two dozen patients in wheelchairs and

stretchers at the heliport, to wave goodbye to the four Santa Clauses. This should make for good publicity for the two hospitals, and gifts should begin to pour in as soon as the story breaks. Will let you know what happens!

Do You Know . . .

- That the National Recreation Association and New York University are having an Institute specifically concerned with Recreation for the Aged, Ill, and Handicapped on January 18, 19 and 20 at New York University?
- That there is a very fine book on hospital recreation called *Recreation for the Handicapped* by Valerie Hunt. (See page 37 for review.)
- That there are two bulletins issued by the National Recreation Association: *Recreation Leadership with the Ill and Handicapped — A Service Career for You* (F61) and *Suggested Standards for Hospital Recreation Personnel* (F62).
- That *Basic Concepts of Hospital Rec*

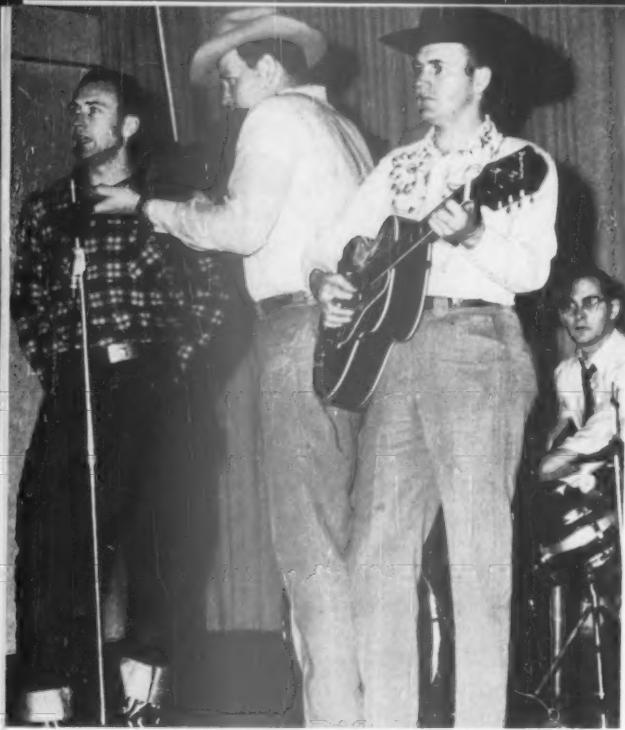
reation may be obtained by writing to: Mrs. Gwen Smith, Administrative Assistant, American Recreation Society, 1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.?

• That Martin W. Meyer, formerly recreation director, Montrose Veterans Administration Hospital in New York State, not only received his doctorate, but has been engaged to do a very exciting job in the State of Indiana? His title is Coordinator Activities Therapies, Division of Mental Health, Indianapolis, and he is consultant to the many ancillary therapies in the state hospitals.

Here and There

- Have you all seen a fine picture, taking place in a neuro-psychiatric hospital, *Working and Playing to Health*, made by the National Mental Health Association, and a brand new picture made by the National Committee on the Aging entitled, *A Place to Live*?
- Is there a television program called "Medical Horizons" in your locality? In New York it's Monday evening on the ABC network. This program is a really sensible, true picture of many different types of hospitals.

MRS. HILL is the NRA consultant on hospital recreation.



An old-fashioned western hoe-down, in honor of George Washington's birthday, was featured during "Know America" night. Music was provided by army personnel.



For refreshments at the hoe-down, hostesses made all kinds of American pies. Left, girls are slicing the pies for serving. What kind will you have?



Left: The Blarney Stone and Wishing Well were a part of Gaelic festivities, including an "Irish Jig Night" and a special "Leprechaun Party."

Knowing You

This program, winner of the Sixth Army Service Club Program Contest conducted under the auspices of Headquarters Sixth Army, and judged by the National Recreation Association, was submitted by the Presidio Service Club, San Francisco, staffed by Elizabeth de la Torre, Eileen Pierce, Maryellen Pearson.



"Knowing Your World" extended over three months and was planned for the purpose of correlating an educational program with a theme dance.

February was "Know America." The arm-chair traveler saw movies of the scenic and productive wonders of the USA. A square dance party was the finale of Americana week.

March had "It's Irish Week" with the presentation of groups of Irish folk dancers and singers as well as films on Ireland. The theme dance climaxed the week's program.

April was "April in Paris" and the service club became a Paris street scene. Movie night took an enthusiastic audience to Paris and a speaker from the French Tourist Office answered questions of wishful or soon-to-be visitors to Europe.

Decorations and refreshments typical or suggestive of the country, were used in each case to add authenticity to the program for the month.

Windows in the beautiful Presidio Club, San Francisco, were put to excellent use in "Knowing Your World" program, which won first place.



our World



Poster announcing Irish Week.

Basic Planning

Purpose: To coordinate large and small group activities with a common theme; to present a program conducive to better understanding of peoples and countries; and to incorporate other Special Services sections such as library and crafts into service club programming.

Preparation: Over-all plans for needs of the program were made the preceding month. The crafts director and the librarian were informed of the theme.

Decorating supplies and refreshments other than the usual monthly orders were requested.

* *

View of elaborate decorations for the French program. Note treatment of windows — cafe awning, Eiffel Tower, and fountains — for atmosphere.

Right: Paris-in-the-spring air permeated "April in Paris" dance. Below: A glimpse of the Rue de la Paix. Corsages came from "Halle de Fleurs."



Both were inexpensive and well within budget limits.

Requests for services were submitted to post agencies, photo lab, post newspaper, post engineers, and the band. Cooperation was excellent. The combo was informed of the theme in advance and had prepared many tunes appropriate to the evening. Craft workers assisted in the construction and erection of decorations. The library had a display of books on the particular country themed.

Publicity resources were utilized to their full extent. The post paper, posters, flyers, weekly bulletins, *Daily Bulletin*, movie slides and announcements at Information and Education Section meetings were used as a means to reach all personnel.

Community agencies served a vital part in making presentations authentic. The Irish and French consuls contacted individuals and organizations who might be of assistance and referred them to the directors. The French Tourist Office supplied films, posters, pamphlets, maps, and a guest speaker. Air line companies supplied posters and

films. Assistance from enlisted personnel increased as interest in the program grew. Using a decorating party as a stimulus: personnel joined in producing pies for February's cherry pie party (the service club kitchen was filled with pie makers); March's shamrock cookies were donated by a mess hall; odd bits of material needed to create a Paris street scene were found by enlisted assistants.

Execution of Program

Supervision by service club director and crafts director was necessary in construction and arrangement of decorations. Responsibility of securing and returning films and film equipment were delegated to NCO (non-commissioned officer).

During the preparatory week, enlisted personnel volunteered their services on the nights of the programs and were utilized to distribute corsages, serve refreshments, and set up and run the film projector. Volunteers were informed well in advance of their exact part in program. Their cooperation and interest was a major factor in making

these world excursions successful.

Evaluation

From comments of participants, the directors were satisfied that these programs fulfilled the purpose for which they were established. Many enlisted personnel who do not take part in the established service club activities, participated in this program—either from the crafts aspect or educational angle. Suggestions for further programs were numerous.

Arm-chair travel attracts many men who have either been overseas or will be going; also, many couples take advantage of an opportunity of this type for sharing an evening at the service club. Attendance increased monthly as the program broadened.

Recommendations

This coordinated program can be used in any service club—information pamphlets and films are secured easily by mail request. The program is recommended because of the unlimited theme range; it may be adapted to sports, science, literature, and music. ■

Anne Livingston Retires

ANNE LIVINGSTON, recreation leadership training specialist for the National Recreation Association since 1943, is retiring from the Association staff as of January 1, 1956, although she will continue to take an occasional special assignment for the Association.

Her work in the past twelve years has taken her to every state—in cities, towns, villages, and hamlets—where she has trained thousands of professional and volunteer leaders in recreation departments, schools, churches, hospitals, camps, and many other agencies serving youth. In addition to training others, she has demonstrated her own leadership skills with groups ranging from less than a hundred to more than a thousand.

Mrs. Livingston came to the Association with a wealth of talent and experience for her work. After graduation from high school in St. Augustine, Florida, she took courses at the University of Florida and at Tampa University and ten years of special work in piano. She taught music in public and private schools for five years, and for three years was music and social recreation specialist for the department of public recreation in Jacksonville, Florida. Added to this were five years as Florida state training specialist in music and social recreation and a year as director of the Servicemen's Pier at Miami Beach, the third largest servicemen's center in the country during the war. She is accredited by the California Department of Education as an instructor in adult education and she has taught on the faculties of such institutions as the University of Colorado and the University of Florida.

We know that the Association's appreciation of her service and best wishes for success in carrying out her new plans and interests will be shared by her many friends throughout the country.





Why Not Have a Costume Division?

Stewart L. Moyer

In every recreation program there come times when gay, colorful costumes are needed. Plays, pageants, festivals, parades, and special parties are made more effective by their use. Easter demands rabbits; Valentine's Day, red hearts and flower costumes; Washington's Birthday, the colonial touch; Christmas, Santa Claus costumes—and so it goes.

Mothers and other members of volunteer groups give time and pay the costs gladly; but the wise department saves its costumes, adds to them each year—and ends with a real costume division.

The story which follows may light the way for other recreation agencies that want to establish one, not only for their own use but as a service project to the community.

Abandoned and Re-activated

COSTUMING is a unique branch of the Reading (Pennsylvania) Recreation Department which had its birth as a W.P.A. sewing project in the 1930's. Its original purpose was to employ persons to make costumes for a traveling theatré group. When the project was abandoned, the costumes were stored unsystematically and could be borrowed only if they could be found. If and when the costumes were found, they were likely to be dirty and moth-eaten since no care was then given to them.

At this time a local woman, Mrs. Irma Epler, had the job of attempting to fill requests from the playgrounds for various needs. One of the most frequent requests was for costumes. Therefore, she and the dramatics supervisor of the playgrounds started a campaign to have the abandoned sewing project re-activated through the recreation department for the department's use in its program. The campaign was a success and a part-time employee was hired in 1949 to handle the many requests for costumes. In 1950, with an ever increasing demand for this unique service, it became essential that a full-time employee be hired; and Mrs. Epler was asked to accept this position. Under her guidance, the project is still flourishing.

Finances

All finances go directly through the recreation department, with a \$300 budget for the service and a salary of \$2,570 for the employee. The department brings in some money through rental charges; however, the major portion comes from the allocated budget. A three-dollar deposit charge is required of individuals renting costumes, with a one dollar and fifty cent refund. For organizations, the rental fee is fifty cents per costume; for churches and schools, thirty-five cents per costume. The Santa Claus and Mrs. Santa Claus

MR. MOYER is the superintendent of recreation in Reading.

suits (each one packed in its own suitcase) have five-dollar deposit charges and four-dollar refunds. The money from these rental charges is used for the upkeep, laundering of the costumes, and the purchasing of additional accessories.

Costume Orders and Types

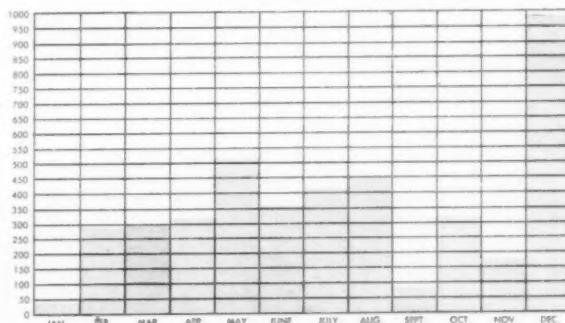
Costume orders at times come in about six months in advance; however, notice of five or six days is usually time enough for the director to have the costumes ready. Costumes must be returned two days after use—except Santa Claus suits which are picked up immediately before use and returned immediately after. Some orders come in from a hundred miles away. Costumes are also rented to a local summer stock theatre group.

Since there is no method of sterilizing wigs and beards, they are not rented through the costume department. Exceptions are the Santa Claus beards which are made of yak hair and, therefore, can be laundered.

In storage today are approximately one thousand costumes, ranging from size two to twenty. Most of them have been made with separate tops and bottoms in order to fit more sizes. A person can be outfitted to be anything from a Biblical character to a modern military hero.

Costume Usage

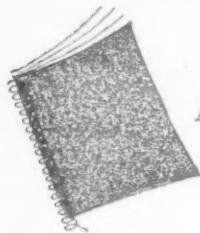
Approximately one hundred and seventy-five new costumes are produced each year; each costume's estimated use warrants its production. Here is a usage graph of 1954.



Materials and Care

Almost all of the costumes are made, laundered, and mended in the department. Some full dress and military outfits, evening gowns, and hats have been donated. Some outfits are bought at rummage sales and decorated. It takes about one full week per month to launder and mend those costumes needing such care. Percale, taffeta, and organdy are extensively used in the making of costumes for they are inexpensive, launder well, and have a smart appearance. The costumes are generally made from a basic pattern and ideas for ornamentation taken from authentic pictures.

All that is required to start such a program is storage space, a part-time employee, and a small amount of cash. It has been a success in Reading—so why not try it? ■



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Age-Determination Date

The American Recreation Society, at its meeting in Denver in September, adopted September 1 as the date for determination of age for participants in all summer sports. The National Committee for Amateur Baseball had suggested the idea for baseball, but recreation executives approved so highly that they adopted it for all sports. Although this date is not mandatory on individual recreation departments, it has a strong recommendatory influence.

Allie Quatrano Honored

Allie P. Quatrano, assistant recreation director in Elmira, New York, has received the "1955 Friend of the Boy" award presented by the Elmira Optimist Club at a Rotary Club fellowship meeting. It is the first time such an award has been given in this city. The Optimist Club sponsors the local annual kiddies' Halloween party, bicycle rodeo, and indoor track meet, as well as many other youth activities.

November Elections Bring Successful Bond Issues

In November elections over the country, many successful bond issues or referendums for recreation purposes were passed. Some of them are:

- *Tulsa, Oklahoma*—a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for additions to park facilities.
- *Denver, Colorado*—park bonds in the amount of \$1,000,000 for installation of water systems, utilities, and new areas, including play areas.
- *Columbia, Missouri*—park bonds in an amount of \$75,000 for park improvements and land additions.
- *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*—authorization for loans in the amount of \$42,368,389 for general city improvements. Of this amount, \$1,716,509 was authorized for new playgrounds, recreation centers, and necessary conditioning of these facilities.
- *San Francisco, California*—a \$7,000,000 bond issue for new park areas,



"I can tell you what's wrong. It's the P.A.L. and the Y.M.C.A. and all those boys' clubs keeping them off the streets. That's what's wrong."

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rehabilitation of Golden Gate Park and a number of other facilities, two new covered swimming pools, a sportsman center, and additional land for park and recreation purposes.

- *Fostoria, Ohio*—a .3 mill levy amounting to \$10,500 annually for the next five years for the operation of its recreation program.
- *Wayne, Michigan*—the city council approved expenditure of \$280,000 in bonds for construction of an artificial skating rink, outdoor swimming pool, and a recreation building.

Pool Magazine Renamed

Beach & Pool and Swimming has been renamed *Swimming Pool Age* effective with its January 1956 issue. The twenty-nine-year-old monthly magazine serves operators of public pools, architects, designers, contractors, and others concerned with construction, maintenance, and supply of swimming pools. Offices of the publication are at 425 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Unusual Athletic Field Plan

According to *The New York Times*, an unusual athletic field arrangement between Columbia University and New York City has been approved:

"Columbia University will build for city ownership an athletic field on the south end of Morningside Park.

"Columbia will spend \$200,000 to develop the three-and-one-half-acre site. From October 31 to May 31 annually, Columbia will have exclusive use of the field for its athletic teams on Monday through Friday from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The public will use the facility Saturdays and Sundays all year, and Mondays through Friday from June 1 to September 30.

"Columbia will provide trained supervision not only for its own teams, but also for any organized community group teams that may use the field during public-use time. The agreement is to run for ten years, revocable at any time by the city but not by the university."

Golden-Age Pin

Georgene E. Bowen, director of education-recreation for older people in Philadelphia, writes:

"The newest development among the older people's clubs in the Philadelphia area is the golden-age pin. The cost of making an insignia is almost prohibitive for one club, but, as a joint project of the one hundred eighteen club groups in our area, it was possible to finance it. Now that the die has been made, the pin is available to any authen-

CLEANUP PROGRAMS PROGRESS



Arthur Chase (center) introduces "Parky" the Cleanup Kangaroo to Alfred B. LaGasse (left), executive secretary of the American Institute of Park Executives, and Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association.

At the second annual conference of the Keep America Beautiful, Inc., National Advisory Council, Arthur Chase, coordinator of the "Parky" Cleanup Program of the Los Angeles Recreation and Park Department, told of the intensive promotion program which has made "Parky" the Cleanup Kangaroo a widely-known and popular anti-litter symbol. Among the various promotion plans was a national song contest last spring—and the prize winning entry, "Parky the Tidy Kangaroo," is now used in many sections of the country. "Parky" cleanup programs have been inaugurated in Los Angeles elementary and high schools and are part of the driver-education programs.

Joseph Prendergast, chairman of the KAB National Advisory Council, in making his report to the council, commented: "Those of us in the recreation and park field, like my own agency, the National Recreation Association, are especially concerned with littering as it affects the two hundred million acres of national park and forest lands, five million acres of state parks, and one million acres of local and regional parks and recreation areas.

"There are many of us on this National Advisory Council who are deeply offended by the effect of littering on the beauty of America; we are also concerned with its economic waste. Some of us are in the fight against litter because it is a health menace or a fire and safety hazard. All of us are concerned with the challenge the litter problem offers for basic education in good citizenship."

tic club for older people at a minimal cost.

"This pin was developed with the help of the committee on recreation for older people. Its symbolism and design were discussed and voted upon by representatives of the local clubs, so the emblem is truly the result of their wishes."

The gold-colored metal pin has a green-enamel pine or evergreen tree—for long life, strength, perseverance, "always green"—encircled with the words "Love, Play, Learn, Serve," and the border of the pin is a laurel wreath—for honor.

The manufacturer, James Spencer and Company, 22 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia 16, is now ready to distribute these pins at little more than cost.

None So Blind

Ears and hands must substitute for eyes when sightless children engage in sports. At schools for the blind, basket-

ball players are guided in tossing their shots, by a bell on the back rim of the basket. In volleyball a ticking metronome under the net indicates its position, and players can hear the rice-filled balloon they use for a ball. For the archer there is a bell above the target to guide his shot, and in the sixty-yard dash the runners keep in line by sliding their hands along wires. —*National Parent-Teacher*, October, 1955.

Workshop on Interpretive Programs

The Second Annual Workshop on Interpretive Programs will be held at Bradford Woods, Indiana, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, April 2, 3, and 4. The workshop is designed for those interested primarily in the outdoor education programs of national, state, and local parks and their relation to the outdoor programs of schools, museums, and other agencies. The 1955

workshop was attended by over sixty leaders in outdoor education and was sponsored by the National Conference on State Parks, the American Institute of Park Executives, and Indiana University. For further information and registration, write Reynold Carlson, Alpha Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

No Idle Hands

Labor unions in New York City are considering a plan under which skilled craftsmen would help keep the hands of young people busy and out of mischief. The CIO Council in New York plans to send artisans into settlement houses to teach young people the rudiments of a craft.

Sports Photo Contest

Rawlings Sporting Goods Company has announced its 1956 Sports Photo Contest which is "open to anyone who has the occasion to point a lens at an athletic event." Deadline for entries is June 15, 1956. Monetary awards will be given for the eight best photos taken during the 1955 football season, 1955-56 basketball season, 1956 baseball season (up to contest deadline date), or of other sports such as track, volleyball, boxing, softball, and so on. Write to the Public Relations Department of the company at 2300 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis 3, Missouri, for further information and entry blanks.

In Memoriam

Thomas H. Pemberton, superintendent of parks and recreation in Youngstown, Ohio, since 1932, died on November 28. Mr. Pemberton came from the business field to the recreation field and proved himself an able administrator and executive. The park and recreation areas he developed are beautifully landscaped and maintained, and are the pride of the people of Youngstown.

Tom Pemberton, in his long recreation career, acquired many friends and earned the respect of those with whom he worked, locally and nationwide.



New Golden Age Club pin available only to authentic clubs. Gold colored metal, green enamel tree, safety catch, 50c. each, minimum order 10 pins.

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Shelter and Recreation

Responsibility for a team job challenges the wide-awake recreation administrator.

HOUSING and local welfare agencies are teaming up on joint problems in a number of communities and are finding that collective effort can aid them in the many phases of their jobs, according to the May 1955 issue of *The Journal of Housing*. In New York City, for instance, the board of estimate, in March, "took a significant step in the city's fight against juvenile delinquency" by appropriating \$203,513 to finance a recreation program worked out by the city housing authority, the board of education, and the youth board. The program was to be supervised by "150 trained professionals from the board of education and the youth board."

In Newark, New Jersey, the housing authority was building new recreation facilities at three of its projects, to be staffed by the recreation division of the board of education.

The social worker's place in the urban renewal housing program has been outlined to this group at the Arkansas Conference of Social Work, and at a one-day seminar conducted by the Pittsburgh Housing Association, and at the National Social Welfare Assembly, among other meetings.

Where, then, do recreation and park administrators, departments, boards and commissions fit into this picture of providing the necessary recreation facilities and services in new housing developments?

In December 1954, an all-day workshop conference on problems involving the coordination of community services with public housing facilities was held by officials and technicians of the Public Housing Administration, National Recreation Association, National Federation of Settlements, National Social Welfare Assembly, and other interested agencies at the New York field office of the PHA.

The workshop initiated a program in which public housing officials will enlist the professional skills and services of trained field specialists of the National Recreation Association and local public housing and recreation authorities in the planning and design of tenant activity space and the securing of more understanding by communities of leadership, programs, and services for project families.

Since then, district representatives of the Association, as far as possible, have been working with local recreation and park executives and housing authorities to set up such a cooperative arrangement.

Basic to this whole problem is recognition, on the part of both of these important groups, of the necessity for such recreation services and advance planning for them. Without question, professional leaders in public recreation and among local housing authorities should be working together,

especially at the advance planning stage, helping each other at this point, to assure the provision of recreation facilities and services where needed. This is being done, in many instances, by wide-awake and forward-looking park and recreation administrators and housing executives; but, by and large, more dynamic leadership is called for on the part of both and of other community agencies concerned.

Instances of Cooperation Reported by Local Departments

Activities of some typical communities of varying sizes, where effective cooperation now exists and where the recreation problems in housing neighborhoods are being met through joint endeavor, have been reported to NRA district representatives. It is impossible to note all of them here, but among them the following are cited as examples of the sort of thing being done in various parts of the country.

New Rochelle, New York. There are two housing developments. At one, the recreation commission was given about two acres adjacent to the project and a program is conducted there during the summer. They are now asking the city council for an appropriation of \$15,000 to recondition this area. Adjacent to the other development, the housing authority has given to the city, for park and recreation use, a parcel 265 by 1,100 feet (six acres plus). The recreation commission supplies the leadership, equipment, and so on, in all cases where recreation is provided.

So far, the city manager and the city council have been very cooperative in making appropriations for this work. Those lands which have been conditioned are maintained by the bureau of parks, such work being done when requested by the superintendent of recreation. In this agreed arrangement there is no direct working agreement between the housing authority and the bureau of parks. In order to have the work progress consistently, the city manager monthly meets with the recreation commission, the director of public works, the manager of parks, the maintenance foreman, and the superintendent of recreation.

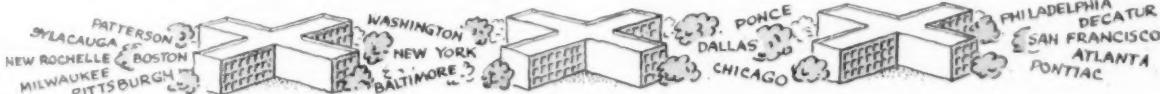
Baltimore, Maryland. The over-all planning of recreation areas and facilities for total community recreation needs is in the hands of a special committee which works primarily through the department of planning. Its chairman is from the city planning staff. Other committee representatives are staff members from the housing authority, the board of education, public health department, park department, local council of social agencies, and the citizens'

housing association.

At present the committee is planning required recreation facilities for areas which are considered urban renewal projects, primarily involving new housing developments. The over-all committee meets frequently and on special call.

Two other significant projects have been developed by this committee. First, the board of education and the recreation and park department are jointly financing certain recreation facilities to be included in a new school building. Second, a first attempt is being made at joint-facilities planning in a new housing development. Prior to any construction, the housing authority, board of education, and the recreation and park department developed a unified plan. The recreation building for the housing development will be an enlargement and remodeling of an existing building owned by the recreation and park department. Shortly, when the school building for this neighborhood is constructed, the regular school gymnasium will be placed in the newly developed recreation center building in the housing project. These various features are being jointly financed and planned by the three public agencies involved.

It is significant that a citizens' advisory committee on urban redevelopment was set up some time ago, to support the findings and recommendations of the over-all planning committee and to appear before council and important community groups to secure approval of such joint plans.



Dallas, Texas. An excellent example of advance planning is shown here, in a good job of coordinating plans of the housing authority with those of the city planning authorities and other government agencies. This early planning gave the park board of Dallas opportunity to purchase park sites in the vicinity of, or adjacent to, housing areas, in most instances, and gave school authorities the opportunity to acquire sites in the same vicinities. In the preparation of building plans and specifications for the housing projects, auditoriums, craft rooms, social areas, and small children's play areas equipped with play apparatus were included.

Leadership is provided at all of the community centers which are adjacent to the housing projects and for the play areas which are directly under the park and recreation department. In many instances, the department has set up centers in the housing projects, using housing facilities.

Surveys are made at frequent intervals to determine patronage that would be available at the park site as well as the community centers adjacent to the projects. As the need for additional facilities arises, locations and types of facilities are decided upon by representatives of the housing authority and the park and recreation department.

Sylacauga, Alabama. This spring, the recreation superintendent worked closely with the housing executive in the development of the playground in the housing area. The city helped, housing used maintenance crews to assist, and civic clubs contributed money for equipment. In less than

two months time, by this team effort, an unimproved area was transposed into a very attractive playground. This project is an extremely good example of cooperative effort.

Boston, Massachusetts. The recreation administrator is doing everything possible to assist the housing authority, and in a few cases has sacrificed plans for one of his own regular playgrounds to provide leadership. Recently, the mayor has appointed a committee to conduct a working study of recreation needs in certain sections of Boston. Three or four qualified leaders—also good community organizers—are to be employed by this committee to put on demonstration programs and to try to determine what the people want and what additional facilities, if any, are needed. They will work in a number of the housing projects and try to determine why these residents and the surrounding community do not live closer together—as a neighborhood unit.

Philadelphia. On the first project involving the joint planning of the department of recreation, board of education, and the Philadelphia Housing Authority, it was agreed that there should be no duplication of facilities in future community planning, that each agency concerned should be consulted as to facilities needed and the supervision thereof, and that—before planning—the department of recreation will inquire as to whether any other agency is planning

to build through the city planning commission and coordinating council, in order to prevent excess expenditures of public funds.

Assistance is given by the recreation department to the housing authorities in planning the recreation program designed to serve housing residents. Leadership is provided by the recreation department. Supplies and equipment for the program are the responsibility of the housing authority.

Leaders provided by the recreation department during July and August attend an in-service training period of two days; only those with proper qualifications, training, and experience are selected and assigned to the housing projects. The resident aides or managers also are invited to attend.

Throughout the year, the recreation coordination board, acting as advisor to the commissioner of recreation, confers with the city planning commission and executives of other municipal agencies to plan for future development and the best coordinated use of existing facilities. With the executive policy set, meetings of the administrative heads of the two agencies interpret policy on a local level, and help, in general, to give the best service to all communities possible. Meetings are held weekly or monthly.

Paterson, New Jersey. Planning is a cooperative process. The board of recreation is in the picture from the earliest stages—as the housing authority begins consideration of a new project, they are consulted about the recreation facilities; when the plans are put down on paper, there are con-

ferences with the architects; when construction begins, they assist in supervising.

The residents of the housing projects are treated exactly as any other citizens of the city. Frequently both the housing authority and residents in the projects call upon the recreation board for advice and assistance in solving recreation problems or in organization of program activities.

Pittsburgh. In the past five years representatives of the parks and recreation department have been specifically asked to sit with the architects planning a new housing project, to lay out and design its recreation area.

All six housing projects in the city have recreation programs. Leadership is provided by the department's bureau of recreation activities, for both indoor and outdoor programs, and is composed of full-time trained people as well as part-time leaders.

The agreement between the department and the housing authority for supplies and equipment has been worked out as follows: all expendable supplies are furnished by the department; permanent equipment and maintenance, as well as repair, by the housing authority. The authority and the bureau meet regularly to discuss common needs.

Milwaukee. The Milwaukee Public Schools Department of Municipal Recreation cooperates with the Milwaukee Housing Authority in conducting regular, supervised playground activities in public housing projects. Maintenance and operation of such playgrounds are the responsibility of the recreation department. The department and the housing authority jointly plan the construction of recreation buildings within housing projects. When this is the case, the recreation department conducts the entire indoor program.

The maintenance of the recreation building, indoors and out, is the responsibility of the housing authority, as are light, heat, and water. Janitor and leadership services are paid for by the recreation department. These agreements are drawn up by the city attorney with the housing authority. The board of school directors signs the agreement. All recreation supplies are furnished by the recreation department; playground equipment is furnished by the housing authority. The entire costs of construction of the playground and the recreation building are borne by the housing authority.

Decatur, Illinois. Originally, when the housing development was established, the recreation department made a number of recommendations which were followed regarding the development of indoor and outdoor recreation facilities. Since that time, the recreation department has employed a full-time person to conduct the recreation program at the housing project and also serve as summer playground leader.

The director of the housing project and members of his staff are very much interested in cooperating with the recreation department, and have stated many times that this program means a great deal to the success of the project.

Instances Reported by PHA Field Offices

The following reports from Public Housing Administration field offices were sent to NRA from PHA headquarters:

Atlanta. Good cooperation between the housing authorities and local recreation leaders in Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee; Gadsden, Alabama; Louisville, Kentucky.

San Francisco. Housing Authority of the city and county has recently executed a formal contract with the park and recreation department covering complete operation of the local authority-owned gymnasium, culminating several years of joint operation and cooperative effort. Also reports good cooperative results from the housing authorities of Eureka, Los Angeles, San Joaquin County, and Vallejo, California; Seattle, Washington; and Hawaii.

New York. Good programs have been established in cooperation with the local recreation departments at the housing authorities of New York City and Yonkers, New York; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Bethlehem, and Easton, Pennsylvania; Bayonne, Newark, Jersey City, and Trenton, N. J.

Chicago. This field office does not list definite examples of good cooperation, but does state that good recreation programs have been established in Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; and Chicago, Rockford, and Quincy, Illinois.

Washington, D. C. Complete cooperation where the entire program is under the supervision of the city recreation department during the entire year, e.g., Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia.

Cooperation to the extent that the city recreation department assigns workers to the community buildings of the local housing authority on a year-round basis. Under this arrangement, however, supervision of the program is retained by the local authority, e.g., Baltimore. Cooperation which results in a program for summer months only, e.g., Portsmouth and Newport News, Virginia.

To conclude from the above statements that the problem is being met satisfactorily in cities generally would be erroneous. Unfortunately, all too many instances could be cited to the contrary. They are the situations where unsuccessful attempts, to provide for the indoor and other recreation facilities now needed, have been made *since construction and occupancy of the housing project rather than in advance*. If these recreation problems could regularly and jointly be faced by the municipal recreation and housing authorities at the pre-building stage, much of the later disappointment by the residents could be avoided. Both of these authorities have an important responsibility to insure the required planning before an inadequate pattern is frozen in construction and occupancy.

Other city recreation departments reporting, which are notable for cooperative working relationship with local housing authorities and which, unfortunately, could not be described in detail here, are: Mobile, Opelika, and Montgomery, Alabama; Nashville, Tennessee; San Antonio, Houston, and Corpus Christi, Texas; New Orleans; Rahway, Irvington, Perth Amboy, and Newark, New Jersey; Springfield, Rock Island, and Moline, Illinois. We are sharing some of this good material with the PHA in Washington, and hope some can be used in RECREATION in the future. ■

NOTES for the Administrator

Priority Plan for Area Development

Robert L. Burgan, parks and recreation director in Albuquerque, New Mexico, has prepared a priority-program plan of development for park and recreation areas for the city. In setting up a priority rating for various units in the plan he has developed a number of unusual rating factors. The following is a list of them:

1. *Population Density*—A high score indicates a high population density.
2. *Incidence of Juvenile Delinquency*—Here again a high score indicates a high incidence of juvenile delinquency.
3. *Existing Facilities*—A high score indicates little or no existing facilities; a low score indicates the presence of others.
4. *Site Suitability*—Embraces three factors: (a) location of arterial highways; (b) drainage plans and patterns; and (c) zoning of the adjoining area.

A high score indicates that these factors have little or no effect upon the proposed area development.

5. *Size of Area*—The score indicates the degree to which the area meets the playground standard of from four to seven acres or the playfield standard of twelve acres or more.

6. *Age of Subdivision*—The older the subdivision the higher the score.

Each playground or playfield area proposed for acquisition or development was assigned a priority rating on the basis of the previously listed factors. The plan contains specific recommendations for acquisition and development for the years 1955—1958.

Special State Legislation Poses Problem

The disadvantages of special state legislation creating or authorizing local recreation agencies, but restricting its application to a single city, are illustrated by the experience in a Midwest city. A special state law enacted in 1945 was passed to enable a city of some 100,000 to create a recreation commission, but the law was applicable only to a city of a certain population in a county with a valuation of not more than \$150,000,000. In 1955 the valuation of the county exceeded \$150,000,000 so the law is no longer in effect and the present recreation commission must be abolished. The city is confronted with the problem of how to reconstitute its recreation commission and continue to provide a recreation service.

Results from Bond Funds Expenditures

Two recreation and park authorities have recently issued reports of the results which have been obtained from the expenditure of bond funds. One year after the people of East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, voted \$2,625,000 in bonds for new recreation and park improvements, the recreation and park commission issued an attractive, profusely illustrated, folder portraying a number of the improvements completed during the first year. Among these are six new playground shelter buildings, new children's play areas, golf course and club house, eleven tennis courts, and swimming pool renovation. Under a heading "What Comes Next and Why" appears a list of areas and facilities which are scheduled for development, as well as a number already

under construction.

George Hjelte, general manager of the recreation and park department in Los Angeles, in October submitted to the city recreation and park commission a final report on the development program financed by a bond issue of \$12,078,000 approved in May, 1947. Among the new facilities are forty-eight municipal playgrounds, eleven swimming pools, a Hollywoodland Girls Camp and improvements at several other camp areas, enlargement and improvement of forty playgrounds, and purchase of five additional sites. Although the bond-fund building program was interrupted by the Korean conflict, and construction costs sky-rocketed with the resumption of building after World War II, more facilities and improvements were actually provided than were listed in the bond-fund proposal. The commission commended the department staff for carrying out the bond-fund program with notable success.

Segregation Invalid on Golf Courses

In action for judgment declaring that defendant's refusal to permit plaintiffs and other Negroes to play on golf course owned and operated by city and city ordinance prohibiting Negroes from frequenting city parks maintained for use by white people were invalid, held, enjoining city from refusing admittance to Negroes to city parks golf courses was sufficient relief and court did not have to rule that defendants were required by Fourteenth Amendment of Federal Constitution to admit Negroes to such public places, as plaintiffs were given everything they asked for in judgment. *Holmes v City of Atlanta*, 223 F.2d 93 (5th Cir., June 17, 1955).—*The American City*, November 1955.

Municipal Salesmanship

"Municipal Salesmanship" was the subject of an address given by Mayor deLeseps S. Morrison of New Orleans at the 1954 meeting of the Colorado Municipal League. In his speech, Mayor Morrison stated: "It is my belief that every municipal government, large and small, is engaged in salesmanship in its broadest meaning from the moment of its formation." He mentioned many ways in which the New Orleans City Hall is being brought to the people.

One feature is a weekly tour of the city. The mayor dedicates each Thursday from 2:00 to 5:00 P.M. to this task and he estimates that in the past six years he has probably conducted 25,000 of the city's citizens on these bus tours. Loudspeakers are used and selected stops along the way are made "at important projects or park and playground locations."

The mayor listed several advantages of the tour program: "First, it gives a public official the opportunity of visiting with an enthusiastic civic group each week and of properly acquainting them completely and at first hand with the current projects of the city. Second, it gives a public official an opportunity to find out what people want. Third, it provides a public official with a scheduled, weekly tour of the city for his own benefit and enlightenment. Frequently, mistakes and bad conditions are seen at first hand and this often provides the impetus for their correction."

Park and recreation officials might well take a leaf from Mayor Morrison's notebook.

Safety Programs for Parks

Polk Hebert

AT THE Southeastern Conference last October, one of the first programs on park safety was presented, and the subject given consideration by those responsible for park operation. We read, see, and hear the words "safety" or "accident prevention" so frequently that we have accepted these words as not meant for us but only for the masses. In fact, we have gotten so close to the forest that we cannot see the trees; these words have lost some of their meaning. Therefore, we should back off and approach this from a different view.

Recently, one of the major parks in the city of New Orleans was the scene of the death of a fourteen-year-old youngster. This was termed an accident in newspaper head-

LIFEGUARD SHOCKED—BOY KILLED

Police revealed Saturday that an Audubon Park lifeguard nearly lost his life trying to save a fourteen-year-old, electrocuted when he fell on a charged plate at the pool.

Killed instantly Friday night was J—S—. Badly shocked when he tried to pull S—'s inert form from the metal plate was lifeguard A—S—. Police said the plate covered a brick-enclosed electrical junction box next to the walkaway around the pool. G—D—, park superintendent, said that homicide detectives and a city electrical inspector remained at the pool until 12:40 A.M. Saturday investigating the accident.

"The cause of it was a wire inside the junction box that touched the metal plate," Superintendent D— said. "It was sending one hundred and ten volts through the plate—enough

to throw a person's hand away ordinarily." He said that the S— boy fell across the plate, however, and that, being wet from swimming, he was immediately grounded. Police were told by eyewitnesses that the boy had walked over to area of the junction box when he suddenly stiffened. He fell across the metal plate covering the junction box, according to police patrolmen. When the lifeguard attempted to pull the body from the plate, he was thrown back by the electricity and shocked. A—A—, head lifeguard, succeeded in removing the body by pulling it off the plate with a towel.

Police crash-truck crewmen and a Charity Hospital doctor worked unsuccessfully for about twenty minutes in efforts to revive the boy. S—, seventh grade high school student, was pronounced dead by the doctor at 8:15 P.M.

POLK HEBERT is a board member of the Louisiana State Parks and Recreation Commission, and a member of the New Orleans Chapter, American Society of Safety Engineers.

Though drafted with state parks in mind, this first step in a program to develop some techniques for the prevention of injuries in park operation is applicable to all parks.

lines, but—let's analyze it.

Was this really an accident, or did it show a lack of training on the part of employees who should not have left a hazardous condition which might cause injury?

Let's approach this situation from: (a) a basis of education and training of personnel, (b) examination of conditions which cause injury, and (c) a study of preventative methods for controlling hazardous conditions which expose the living to injury.

SET UP A TRAINING PROGRAM.

Secure services of trained specialists to instruct key personnel. These can be secured from large industrial manufacturing plants or utility companies, your local chapter of the American Society of Safety Engineers or the National Safety Council.

SURVEY YOUR REQUIREMENTS AS TO THE TYPE OF PROGRAM THAT WILL BEST FIT YOUR PERSONNEL AND PROBLEMS.

Have you maintenance shops with hand and power tools? If you do, then select an industrial plant who has a trained man in the safe operation, care, and use of this equipment. Borrow this man to train your key personnel and, in turn, let them train that part of your organization that will derive the most benefits from this training.

Do you use heavy equipment, draglines, bulldozers, graders, power shovels, snowplows, trucks, and so on? If you do, contact your local heavy equipment dealer for safety information for the proper and safe use of this equipment. (*The Gamblers*, a safety film, is produced by the Caterpillar Tractor Company and available from Boyce Harvey Machinery, Inc., Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and other equipment dealers or local offices.)

Have you roadway maintenance, nature trails, bridle paths? For the proper and safe maintenance of your roadways, contact your state highway department; and for information on the maintenance of your nature trails and bridle paths, contact your municipal groups and recreation program directors.

Have you a building maintenance or new construction program? Is so, get in touch with the various building suppliers who can furnish you with safety information.

Have you docks, boats, bathing facilities, pools and other water sports? For information concerning the solution of any problems pertaining to these facilities, contact your

From a talk delivered at the National Conference of State Parks, Burlington, Vermont.

American Red Cross, U. S. Coast Guard, local power boat squadron, or U. S. Navy.

Have you electric, telephone, water, sewer and gas distribution systems? The odds are that you will have problems in the proper functioning of one or more of these facilities. For an answer to your problem, contact your local public utilities company, telephone company, gas company, water works association, the sewerage and sanitation board, or your local state health authorities.

SET UP AN INSPECTION PROGRAM WITH A CHECK LIST.

This has been successfully accomplished by a classification and inspection which might be termed "How To Make An Inspection." First, it is advisable to make a checklist of the things to be inspected. To accomplish this to the best advantage and to give a complete inspection, the inspector should use all five of his senses if possible:

Look for signs of poor housekeeping, poor maintenance, inadequate tools, unsuitable equipment, and so on.

Listen for sounds of escaping gas or water. *Listen* for unusual sounds like thumps, squeaks, or squeals.

Feel for equipment or machinery that is vibrating unnecessarily. *Feel* for sharp points or edges that may cut or tear. *Feel* for rigidity.

Smell for odors of leaking natural gas, acetylene gas, spilled gasoline, or other explosive gases or liquids.

Taste the purity of drinking water, soft drink dispensers, coffee urns, or drinking fountains.

Review in advance of an inspection a list of possible mechanical or physical hazards which may be found during the inspection, then follow the inspection checklist whenever possible.

Also, follow the inspection process whenever possible. This applies primarily to grounds and buildings.

Do not attempt to correct unsafe working practices which may be observed while making an inspection. Instead, bring them to the attention of the proper supervisor, foreman, or superintendent after the inspection has been completed, because you want to avoid disturbing or distracting those at work. They might injure themselves if startled or distracted. A good inspector is an unobtrusive person.

The typical inspection list which has been successfully used is as follows:

• Buildings, Lodges, Cabins, and Group Camps

CHECK:

1. Foundations of buildings.
2. Piers under buildings.
3. Sills and other foundation for evidence of termites, dampness, and dry rot.
4. Grades under buildings for moisture accumulation.
5. Foundation walls for cracks.
6. All pipes exposed under building, drains, gas line, sewer and water lines.
7. All concrete walls and drains and clean outs.
8. Outside paint for peeling, mildew and damaged surface.
9. All screen windows and doors.
10. All glasses in doors, windows, and outside openings.
11. Condition of glass and glazing on each window.

12. Condition of roof, drains, and valleys for accumulation of leaves or other obstructions, and around chimneys and windows.
13. Louvers for accumulation of bird nests and other obstructions.
14. Condition of outside grounds for cleanliness and any hazardous conditions such as broken bottles or other harmful objects.
15. Interior floors.
16. Interior walls.
17. Interior ceilings.
18. All closet spaces.
19. Locks on all doors and window hooks and latches.
20. Furniture, chairs, tables, beds, refrigerators, and stoves.
21. Bathroom, toilet, lavatory, shower, shower curtain, towel rack, linens, and general appearances.
22. All wiring and light fixtures inside and out.

• General Buildings and Grounds

CHECK:

1. General condition of building inside and outside same as other building inspections.
2. Storage facilities.
3. Storage of materials.
4. All salvage materials.

• Grounds

CHECK:

1. Entire area for hazardous conditions, debris, neglect, protection and cleanliness.
2. All barricades, fences, signs, roads, sewers, water towers, electric and gas system.
3. All docks, piers, boats, paddles, and hazards on shore line.
4. For dead trees near building and picnic areas.

• Equipment

CHECK:

1. Tractors, trucks, and automotive equipment.
2. All hand tools, power tools as to condition and use.
3. Stock of materials on hand.
4. Mileage on automotive equipment.

Report all damaged and obsolete equipment.

This inspection should be made on a monthly basis with the inspector furnishing a copy to the foreman or park superintendent who, in turn, will initial one copy and mail to his supervisor.

As a further check to determine that this inspection has been completed, a supplementary inspection sheet should be furnished the supervisory inspector, engineer, or assistant park director, who will classify the general over-all conditions of each area.

Sufficient records should be maintained in the administrative office and the inspection sheets should be of such a nature that they can be perforated and indexed so that each area will be set up as a separate unit and can be referred to immediately for ready reference or discussion with the superintendent or individual involved. The success of this system must not be handed to the operating personnel as a

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packaged unit but must be discussed at length in your monthly or quarterly meetings of your supervisors so that they will be given an opportunity to accept or reject this system in their particular categories.

Frankly, this is a selling job for the top management of your organization to your operating group. Its success is dependent upon the acceptance of the operating personnel. As an incentive plan for securing outstanding operation, an award to attend sectional, regional or national safety conferences to further their interest can be offered as an inducement! There are many benefits derived from this type of program which effect your entire operating personnel. It brings forth a closer spirit of cooperation among employees, it brings suggestions which heretofore have not been forthcoming, and it brings forth undiscovered talents of individuals who are interested but unable to express themselves. The cost of this whole program is far outweighed by its benefits. As a comparison, industry on a national scale has set this up as one of their top objectives in the successful operation of their business.

Now, to complete your records, it would create a competitive spirit for the successful development of your program to set up some type of report system on loss-time accidents compared to man-hours worked. This should be kept as a yardstick to measure your success. You should not have more than ten injuries per million man-hours worked.

SET UP A HAZARD OPERATION PLAN.

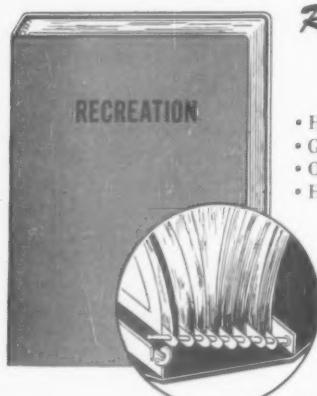
Such a plan is merely a suggestion system from the operating personnel, a system whereby they may express themselves on shortcuts, hazardous conditions, efficiency of operation, suggested accomplishments, suggested objectives, suggested future planning. Or, in plain words, it is a system whereby you would get suggestions from your entire operating personnel to make your little world a better place in which to live. This system should be devised to meet your particular requirements. Discuss this with your key personnel to come up with a solution, such as a suggestion box or some kind of suggestion program, which will best fit your needs.

YOUR LIABILITY FOR PROTECTION AGAINST NEGLIGENCE ON THE PART OF YOUR PARK OPERATION.

Naturally employees of your system are protected under workmen's compensation laws. But, what is the general "using public's" protection against accidents? The following, which is an excerpt from a New Orleans newspaper concerning the accidental electrocution mentioned earlier, shows the type of damages that can actually result from a serious accident.

A suit asking damages of \$150,900 was filed today in Federal District Court by the parents of a fifteen year old boy who was electrocuted August 19 at a park swimming pool. The suit was filed by Mrs. _____ against the Travelers Insurance Company, insurers of the park. It is charged that the wire was not insulated, that there were no warning signs and that employees of the pool knew of the faulty condition for many months prior to the accident.

These thoughts are brought to you for your consideration in setting up this type of protective program. ■



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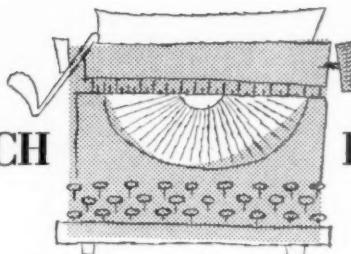
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RESEARCH



REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS

George D. Butler

Fees and Charges for Public Recreation Facilities

The Metropolitan Recreation and Youth Services Council in Los Angeles* sponsored a study of fees and charges for the use of recreation facilities under the auspices of public recreation departments in Los Angeles County. Its purpose was to determine the policies and practices relating to fees on which there is apparent general agreement. The following principles for the guidance of local authorities in developing such policies are suggested in the report:

- Recreation facilities under jurisdiction of public recreation departments should be used for the general recreation program of the community.
- It is logical to expect that the facilities should be used primarily in conjunction with the activity program sponsored by the department.
- Facilities when not in use for the program sponsored by the department should be available on a permit basis to certain other community groups.
- Certain activities which have no immediate relation to the general purposes of the recreation program should be discouraged from the use of the recreation facilities. When use is granted, such use should have low priority, be charged a fee comparable to commercial rates, have temporary use only, and should not compete with or detract from the recreation program.
- In general, the recreation events which are for public recreation use, open to all, and without payment of an admission fee, and so sponsored, organized, and conducted as to be consistent with the aims of the department, should be allowed use of the facilities without charge.
- In general, participants receiving special privileges which are not available to the general public because of the cost involved should be expected to pay the cost on such special privileges. This should not be confused with the general policy which holds that recreation facilities are set up by the public for the public use and should be generally free to the public without charge.

The following comments appear in the summary:

One of the dangers inherent in setting up a system of fees and charges is that the basis for charging sometimes revolves around an economic consideration rather than a social consideration, which results in a loss of valuable services to the community.

If not handled carefully, or if misapplied or abused, the system of fees and charges can: (1) amount to double taxation and constitute a mockery of the intent of public services; (2) tend to make a community program too commercialized; and (3) restrict participation.

* 206 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 12, California.

MR. BUTLER is director of the NRA Research Department.

Dependence on fees and charges as a substitute for tax funds tends to destroy the public value of the program.

This does not mean that fees and charges should not supplement tax appropriations. Charges are in many cases necessary and frequently make possible better facilities and more adequate leadership than would be possible otherwise.

Recreation for the Handicapped

Valerie V. Hunt. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York. 1955. Pp. 340. \$6.95.

A Review

Having been privileged to review parts of the manuscript during the early development of this text, the reviewer is highly pleased with the end product. In the rapidly developing area of recreation for the handicapped, this publication is a much needed and valuable contribution. Because of its broad scope, its sound philosophy, and its good documentation, it is predicted that it will be used as a basic text for such college courses as recreation in rehabilitation, recreational therapy, and hospital recreation for some time.

In Part I, the author surveys the nature of man and his environment and the interaction between them. She points up well how subtle biosocial interactions increase, lessen, or change the needs of the handicapped and how these needs can be met *partly* through recreation. Observing that tension is high in people who do things with difficulty, and recognizing the role of recreation in the alleviation of tension, the author directs her attention to people with specific disabilities and their needs, rather than to specific areas of recreation activity.

In Part II, chapters are devoted to each of the above categories of handicapped persons. Each chapter contains the background of the disability, which usually describes the disease and its treatment, and the emotional, physical, and intellectual characteristics associated therewith. Each chapter also discusses the implications of the disability for recreation, including ways in which needs and interests can be met, precautions, program planning and recommended activities, leadership techniques, and facility and equipment modifications, where indicated.

According to the author, "Perhaps the chief aim of recreation for the disabled is to enrich their living rather than to make them over." Her primary concern is the handicapped person. This is a refreshing point of view in a professional area where all too often the concern is a defined area of activity.—B. E. Phillips, *Recreation Specialist, Special Service Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.*

The Misfit - What Would You Have Done?

Most of us have had to face, at various times in our activities, the problem of the timid, fearful, apprehensive or discouraged child, the boy at whom others laugh, the inept one, the scapegoat.

Arthur B. Candell

WE HAVE all been puzzled over this situation, and most of us feel inadequately equipped to handle it. How is the misfit to be supervised when we alone are in sole charge of the rest of the group? Should he be allowed to wander off? Should he be made to participate? Should he watch?

No matter where children play, there is a leader. This leader may be the trained adult, or perhaps simply one of the participants who is more adept and skilled than the rest and recognized by the rest of the group for his superior skills and organizational ability. The latter may change during a game from one child to another, but when it lapses completely the game becomes disorganized, chaotic, eventually breaks up.

Many interesting and informative articles have been written and are available concerning the development of leadership within the group and direction of group play; but there seems to be a dearth of information concerning the opposite situation. . . . the helping of the child who not only has no leadership ability, but who is not accepted in a game because he is physically, emotionally, or intellectually below the group in "adeptness."

Children, being interested solely in the score and the "fun" of the game,

ARTHUR B. CANDELL is guidance and recreation counselor of the elementary school group at the Anderson School, Staatsburg-on-Hudson, New York, a psychiatric-oriented school under the direction of Victor V. Anderson, M. D.



quickly expel, and usually criticize, the one who spoils the fun. Needless to say, this fosters considerable sadness and a feeling of inferiority in the boy who wants to play with the others but does not know how.

While all of us have come up against this situation at one time or another, I am constantly involved in it while directing recreation activities for a group of about twenty mildly emotionally disturbed youngsters under the optimum conditions of group living, in a private school geared to their problems.

Two chief methods are available to the recreation worker in handling the child who doesn't fit the usual pattern. He or she can be included in the existing program if it can be accomplished without causing the child to feel anxious, inferior, threatened, or rejected. This requires extremely careful handling and, if not properly done, it can amplify the grief of the child, should an attempt on his part under the urging and guidance of an adult whom he respects and admires also fail.

For example, there were three boys: Teddy, physically handicapped; Frankie, slightly retarded; and Carl, very hostile, destructive, and aggressive. None of these boys had group acceptance and each reacted in his own way. Teddy "withdrew," played with the smaller boys, stayed by himself a lot. Frankie was repeatedly laughed at by the other children when, in playing ball, he ran toward the wrong base after a hit or made other mistakes. Game by game, he constantly tried to compete on the level of the others, only to be subjected

to more of the taunts of the rest. Carl was usually pulled out of the game for fighting, bullying, kicking a ball into the woods if he made an error, profanity, and very bad sportsmanship. He would sit on the bench and mutter, growl, and throw dirt clods at the others. Today, each one of these boys has found his niche in the society of children, recreationally speaking.

How It Was Accomplished

Teddy was thirteen years old. He was very thin, wiry, and of normal intelligence. When he was three, he had been involved in an automobile accident which resulted in a brain trauma, causing petit mal (mild epileptic attacks) at irregular intervals and a forty per cent loss of muscular control of the left side of his body, primarily affecting his speech and left arm and leg. Teddy was painfully aware of being different from the other children and shunned participation in any game in which he knew he would not do well.

A substitute outlet was considered for this boy and rejected as being beyond his capacity. Hobbies were impossible if they required manual dexterity. It was noted, however, that he would take active leadership of a group of smaller children and they would listen raptly while he instructed them in how to kick a football or slide into a base. He was non-threatened and it was evident that he felt very secure as long as none of the older group were around. Teddy was given instructions in the fundamentals of sportsmanship and sport skills; and then became a coach and "instructor" for the little boys. He avidly kept scores, made programs, arranged games and leagues, and soon had the extreme satisfaction of having the older boys ask his advice on how to make a catch or pitch a horseshoe! He was recognized and respected as an authority and has all the satisfaction of a personal victory as he supervises and guides his little teams into victories.

Frankie was also thirteen years old, small for his age but very well coordinated. He had extreme tenacity, perseverance, and superior athletic ability; but owing to a low I.Q. (76), he would become over-excited during a baseball game, run toward the wrong base, forget rules, and cause the team he was on no end of difficulties. In basketball he would easily sink the shot, but in the wrong basket! Frank felt very forlorn about this. He knew he was good, but when it required abstract thinking and concentration he became confused . . . he knew this also and was acutely concerned about it. Should a substitute for sports be found for Frank? No! He was good. He didn't want to play checkers or build forts.

Frank was a fair pitcher in baseball, and I resolved to make him one of the best. It was a tough job. I repeated things endlessly. I helped him form *habits* where the intellectual response was deficient. Week after week Frank pitched. He learned signals. He finally learned to run to first, then to steal on signal. What started out in my mind as a tough task became a pleasure as Frank actually emerged as a magnificent pitcher.

What helped Frankie? Hard patient work on the part of an adult. This, and a burning enthusiasm on the part of this little retarded youngster, formed the right combination.

Carl was the tough one. He was twelve years old, large for his age, a perpetual scowl on his face, and a rebellion against anything that smacked of "organization." He had a secret fear of being shown up as not as tough as he wanted others to believe, and was a sarcastic little cynic at that early age.

Carl was not too good at athletics, and would frequently berate the umpire, or fling his bat down in anger if he felt that a pitch was incorrectly called—as a cover-up for his deeper feelings of inadequacy. He frequently asked if he could box and loudly bragged about his fighting ability. It was felt that this was not the answer, however, as he was incapable of handling a victory objectively; and, should he lose, he would be very vindictive against the boy who bested him. In body-contact games he took a particular delight in knocking

smaller boys to the ground with unnecessary roughness. Many hobbies such as stamp collecting, model building, nature study were tried; but Carl either considered them "sissy" or would lose interest quickly. What should we do? He had to work off steam. He had to project his aggressive tendencies against something inanimate. He was constantly a disruptive influence during the recreation activity.

We had a scout troop. This was really "sissy" stuff to Carl; however, but one weekend, he decided to accompany the troop on a camping trip. He was his usual uncooperative cynical self at the start. Upon arrival at the campsite, he begrudgingly consented to chop some logs for firewood. The other scouts erected the tents, lashed tripods, built pioneering projects; and, to our amazement and joy, when we turned to check on Carl after an hour of helping with odds and ends, we found him happily building a rather complex campfire cooking crane with pothooks and poles all expertly fashioned. We admired the project and made it a special point to use his fire in cooking our personal meals that evening. On Monday we returned, tired but happy, and overheard Carl loudly defending scouting in general and the trip in particular to a former accomplice who still maintained that scouts generally were "mama's boys." Carl had found his outlet in scouting. He soon became a patrol leader; he worked off his aggressions on a log with an axe.

He led his patrol into adventure and camaraderie. The latent spark in Carl was successfully tapped. Today he is a happy, well-adjusted boy. He achieved the goal of *acceptance*.

While the above cases are, of necessity, condensed, they represent satisfactory solutions toward the goal of having the child feel that he is a "member of the team." See what you can do with the "kid who doesn't fit." Explore different ways and have patience. Be sensitive to his needs, give him encouragement; and do not "toss him into" a game to either make good or bear the stigma of causing it to be lost. Give him pointers and friendly guidance. Train yourself to recognize clues to his strengths and weaknesses. ■

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On the Campus

Alfred B. Jensen

Thirty New York University juniors visited National Recreation Association Headquarters in November. The recreation class field trip was arranged by Professor Catherine Allen and the Recreation Personnel Service of the Association. The students spent one and a half hours touring the building and learning about NRA services.

Divided into small groups for escorted tours, they were shown through the printing and production departments, as well as through the three floors housing professional services. The latter half of their visit was spent in the exhibition room conference center. Headquarters and field services were outlined and explained by NRA staff representatives, who emphasized their usefulness to new leaders in the field. The students also received kits of informational material to use in class discussion.

Similar special tours can be arranged for other student groups upon request of educators.

First College of Recreation

Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, now offers a major and a minor in recreation. Dean Jay B. Nash points out that these are in the College of Recreation, Physical and Health Education, and Athletics.

Lucky Number

Thirteen new student subscribers began receiving RECREATION at the University of Minnesota this fall, under the money-saving student-group-membership plan. Robert Giles, assistant director of recreation training, sponsored the group.

Junior College Special

Professor Grant Longly, director of the community recreation major at Dean Junior College in Franklin, Massachusetts, reports a surge of interest

MR. JENSEN is a member of NRA Recreation Personnel Service staff.

in basic preparation for the field. This college year sees twenty-six recreation students in the freshman class.

How to Get a Job

"Public Relations and How to Get a Job" was the subject of a talk given in November by W. C. Sutherland, NRA's recreation personnel service director, at Indiana University. Recreation students in a public relations course heard Mr. Sutherland draw on actual cases in explaining the ways in which public relations enter into job-seeking and getting. During his stay at Indiana, Mr. Sutherland interviewed graduating recreation major students and discussed professional and educational problems with over fifty students and their teachers.

College Students Interviewed

Graduating seniors and graduate students in recreation were interviewed at colleges in the Great Lakes, Southern, and Middle Atlantic Districts during the months of November and December by NRA personnel staff members. Seven colleges and universities were visited: North Carolina State College, North Carolina College at Durham, the University of North Carolina, Women's College of the University of North Carolina, Indiana University, the University of Illinois, and Teachers' College of the University of the State of New York at Cortland.

At each college, recreation students had opportunity to talk individually with NRA representatives about placement, graduate education, and other professional problems. Most of the visitations also included special meetings with classes and informal sessions with recreation student groups. Other colleges will be visited during the winter and spring.

Cooperative Recruiting

Michigan State Recreation Association representatives, under the leadership of Chase Hammond of Muske-

gon and Malcolm Elliott of Saginaw, manned a first-year booth on "Recreation as a Career" at the Michigan State University Career Carnival in November. NRA vocational materials were displayed and professional recreation leaders from the state recreation group were on hand throughout the two-day conference to discuss the advantages of a professional career in recreation with high school seniors considering attendance at Michigan State University. Professor Russell Daubert, director of the recreation major at MSU, arranged for the booth.

Faculty Changes

Dr. Catherine Allen, formerly of the University of Tennessee, has joined the faculty of New York University with responsibility for the women's physical education program. Dr. Allen, known for her work in rural and social recreation, also teaches an upper class recreation course.

Teaching in the recreation and outdoor education curriculum at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, is Robert E. McBride. Dr. McBride previously taught at San Francisco State College.

Dr. Israel C. Heaton is a new member of the recreation education department staff at Los Angeles State College. He is teaching industrial recreation and club organization courses. Dr. Heaton formerly was chairman of the recreation division of Utah State Agricultural College at Logan, Utah.

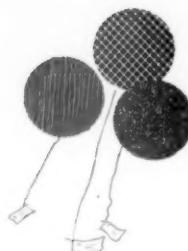
Student Aid for Recreation Majors

A new edition of the bulletin *Student Aid for College Recreation Majors* is now being prepared and will be available this month. The NRA publication lists special scholarships, fellowships, and assistantships available to recreation students at colleges and universities. NRA members may obtain a free copy by writing Recreation Personnel Service, NRA. Single copies are available to others at a cost of twenty cents. (Ask for P-162.)

On the Campus—Circa 1890

Student visitors to NRA headquarters this fall could see their predecessors in a display of pictures the library offered under the title of this page. Handle-bar mustaches, striped blazers, choker collars, and dashing looks were plentiful in photographs of early Columbia University sports. Activities were baseball, tennis, crew, and tug-of-war.

Recipes for FUN



BALLOON RACE

Pat Ritzenthaler, Recreation Department, Veterans Administration Center, Wood, Wisconsin

At the Veterans Administration Center in Wood, Wisconsin, we have had an outdoor carnival presented by the special services division and volunteer organizations for nine consecutive years. Each year we seek novel ideas to give a feeling of freshness to the entire show, so that the old-timers can look forward to something new.

This year our innovation was a balloon race. Over 350 balloons, filled with helium, were released by patients on the carnival grounds all through the afternoon—at least one was going up every few minutes.

Each balloon had a small, stamped card, fastened to it with a six-inch string, with the request that the finder return it to the VA Center. If the card is regular postcard size, two cents is sufficient postage. Our card was about two by three inches so we had to use three cents postage. We used the small size because we were afraid the larger card would retard the balloon's flight. We still don't know whether we could get the same results with the larger card, but we may be able to try it out sometime before next summer. Each card

was numbered because we cannot give the name of any patient to the public, and the master list showed the name and ward of each person who sent up a balloon. The Junior Red Cross took care of blowing up the balloons with helium, attaching the card and string, and writing the names on the master sheet.

The balloon which was returned within two weeks from the greatest distance was declared the winner, and adequate prizes were awarded. (The first and second prizes were won by balloons returned from Lansing and Allegan, Michigan, approximately 300 and 250 miles away.) There was a return of about ten per cent, which was rather small; but so much depends upon the winds and the weather that we felt it was definitely a worthwhile plan. There was a lot of enthusiastic talk at the time the balloons were released; however, we found that a great deal more early publicity would help. A project of this kind would be a great asset to any large outdoor gathering. Children especially would love it—on a playground or in a camp, as well as in a hospital.

ROLLER SKATING



— IN THE SNOW

Beverly Rodenheber, Supervisor of Recreation, Clinton Farms, Clinton, New Jersey

At Clinton Farms, the New Jersey state reformatory for women, we had a snowfall on the day our first outdoor roller skating derby was scheduled. A raincheck seemed the logical solution until the ingenuity of the more than 150 girls of the institution came to the fore. They were determined that the elements would not deprive them of this program. Fortunately, it was the dry, powdery type of snow that had covered the outdoor pavilion during the night. By eight o'clock in the morning, a volunteer crew was sweeping and shoveling off the pavilion just as though this were a usual occurrence. Their recreation director hated to tell them that a very uncooperative weather man was forecasting rain, sleet, and more snow for the afternoon. The girls' enthusiasm would not be dampened by such dismal reports and soon work was under way on the court. They consoled themselves with the fact that the sun was shining strong enough to dry the pavilion and that they were having a lot of fun shoveling snow. So, with determination, the gay crepe paper banners were put up, the public address system was connected, benches were properly placed and pots of hot coffee were



prepared.

Half an hour before the event, the contestants trudged through the snow from the various cottages—wearing boots to protect their shoes—with their skates slung over their backs. The nonchalant air of determination, as though it was a usual thing to roller skate on a cement platform completely surrounded by snow-covered lawn was something to see. Skaters turned out from all over the grounds—to say nothing of the spectators and many members of the official staff who arrived early to get good seats.

The two-hour program consisted of speed races, backward skating, and other forms of competitive skating. After the winners were rewarded, the pavilion was opened for general skating to music. Spectators and contestants cheerfully shared the twenty pairs of skates and drank hot coffee served from a delivery truck. Most of them hated to leave when the party broke up, but the cold finally penetrated fingers and toes. The warmth with which the girls asked, "When can we do it again?" stamped the program as a success.

Recipes for FUN

PLAY KITS FOR PRE-SCHOOLERS

From *The 2-to-5 World*, March, 1953

Tense times call for play-aid. A visit to grown-ups, a rainy day at home, a trip in the car, even play time in the park can be a trying experience for both parent and child if the youngster hasn't enough to *do*. In the opinion of Mrs. Rowena Shoemaker, assistant director of the Play Schools Association, a play kit fashioned in advance and held in readiness for such special occasions can turn a crisis into a lark. That long ride in the car, that eternal afternoon in the park becomes a creative delight or a peaceful pleasure with the aid of a simple play kit such as these described. Devised and tested by Mrs. Shoemaker herself, their construction, too, is a satisfying joint project for parent and child.

Materials: Shopping bags; staples, large needle and thread, or rubber cement; manila envelopes, several sizes; poster paints or crayons, or cut-out magazine pictures.

Directions: Staple, sew, or cement several different sized



manila envelopes to the inside of large shopping bag, then shellac to strengthen compartments. Decorate and identify bag on the outside, and shellac. Fill with anything that fits your special parent-child mobility. A few suggestions:

Visiting Kit

Puzzles
Kaleidoscope
Crayons and pad
Blunt scissors and old magazine
Miniature car or two for floor play

Auto Kit

Hand puppets
Colored pipe cleaners
Harmonica
Doll, toy animals
Penny box of raisins, ration of crackers

Rainy Day Kit

Dress-up paraphernalia—veiling, feathers, ribbons
Used Christmas cards, birthday cards, and so on
Tinker-toy set
Deck of picture cards

Park Kit

Prepared bubble solution plus wand or pipe
Skipping rope, balls, marbles
Crayons for drawing faces on pick-up stones
Small dump truck for dirt, and so on



Traditionally, April 1 is "All Fool's Day" and the beginning of April showers. To 150 boys and girls in Phoenix, Arizona, however, it meant the celebration of the culmination of National Laughter Week. The boys and girls, in a colorful atmosphere, dramatically presented to a large crowd of interested parents and friends their efforts toward unrestrained laughter on "Ha Ha Day."

Barbara Coker, recreation leader at Encanto Park in Phoenix, Arizona, proposed this idea as a means of stimulating interest in music and simple dramatics on the playgrounds. The program was sponsored by the parks and recreation department. Plans were made about six weeks in advance, with discussions and meetings held to promote interest among the recreation leaders. A working committee was formed and a format for the program was outlined.

A mahogany plaque, appropriately inscribed, was selected as the award for the winner of each group—the plaque to be displayed in the winning area until next year's event.

Entry blanks and a brief resume of the plans were enclosed in letters mailed to recreation personnel at the school

HA HA DAY

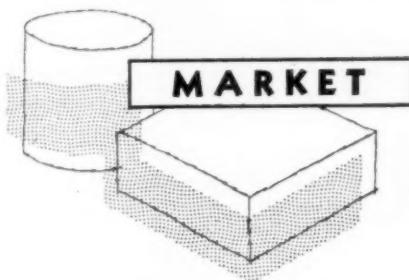
Gene Ritzenthaler, Supervisor of Recreation, Phoenix, Arizona

playgrounds and city parks. Publicity was handled by our information representative. The idea took hold and entries poured in—so many, in fact, that an elimination contest had to be held in order to cut down the number of contestants. A maximum of four humorous entries were accepted from each area, and the participants dramatized their skits at the bandshell at our fabulous Encanto Park.

We received excellent publicity from local newspapers, radio, and television stations. The program manager of one of our local TV stations was so interested that he wanted the four winners to appear on one of his programs.

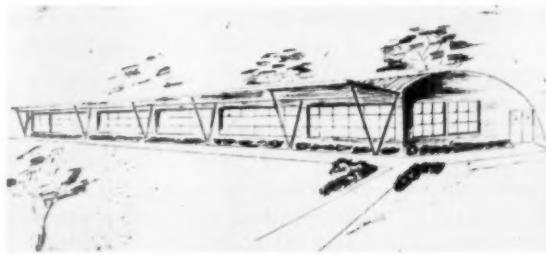
To add spice and humor to the program, members of the newly-formed Phoenix Clown Alley cavorted among the crowd. They gave great aid in arousing the interest and enthusiasm of the audience.

The variety of acts was divided into four groups: individual pantomime; group pantomime; individual song, dance or skit; group song, dance or skit. They were judged on the basis of humor, originality, and costume by three well-known businessmen.



NEWS

If you are interested in any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer at the address given. PLEASE mention that you read about it on RECREATION magazine's Market News page.



♦ Ease of erection and design simplicity marks the Wonder Building, a pre-fab steel structure which provides the shell of the new school building, makes possible a classroom cost of from five to ten thousand dollars, about one-third the cost of the conventional classroom today.

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or type of snow at the rate of 520 shovelfuls per minute. Thrown snow is spread over a thirty foot strip to prevent big banks, and the throwing angle is adjustable. Other attachments are available to make it an all-year maintenance machine. Write Department KP, Jari Products, Inc., 2990 Pillsbury Avenue, Minneapolis 8, Minnesota.

♦ A new uranium detector kit containing all materials needed to prospect for uranium is announced by CMG Industries, Box 611, Laramie, Wyoming. Invented by two

♦ A special raker bar that quickly cuts up heavily packed or deeply piled snow is a feature of the new Jari Champion Snow Thrower. The new, rotary-type, self-propelled machine is designed to clear a path twenty inches wide through any depth

University of Wyoming scientists, the kit, which uses the sun's energy, has actually detected commercial uranium and contains the necessary apparatus for appraising the uranium content. For the outdoor man, sportsmen, and "week-enders," the kit includes a fold-up, pocket size detector, and four typical uranium ores.

♦ The new Craftool Dustman, a portable dust collecting and shop cleaning unit, is a powerful, self-contained dust collecting system that uses any standard garbage or ash can as its waste receptacle. It collects sawdust and dust right at the machine, thereby eliminating the floating dust problem in the shop, and is also used for cleaning the machines and for general cleaning in the shop area—in fact, for any job where the average vacuum cleaner is ineffective because of size or capacity. The Dustman is the household vacuum cleaner's big tough brother. Craftools, Incorporated, 401 Broadway, New York 13, New York.



♦ Permapex, a new type crayon combines permanence with removability as desired. Graphs, charts, and diagrams drawn with this crayon remain on most surfaces indefinitely. Fluctuating figures or other elements may be drawn in with chalk and then removed or changed as required without damage to the basic Permapex-drawn chart. When the basic chart is no longer needed, the crayon markings are easily removed with Apex-Removo, a special solvent. The Permapex Kit consists of four crayons—red, white, yellow and blue—and a large tube of solvent. Apex Permanent Crayon Company, 235 Lora Avenue, Youngstown 4, Ohio.

♦ A new catalog of optical aids has factual information on all types of optical instruments and components—including measuring magnifiers, microscopes, pocket comparators, telescopes and accessories, lenses, prisms, wedges of all descriptions; hand spectrosopes; reticles; mirrors; astronomical telescopes; binoculars; and photographic items. A copy of "Optical Catalog" is available on request from Edmund Scientific Corporation, Barrington 7, New Jersey.

Recreation Salaries

Reaffirming the importance of defining jobs, as brought out in Mr. J. J. Donovan's article last month, "The What and Why of Job Analysis."

Remarks made by Louis J. Kroeger, management consultant, San Francisco, at the 37th National Recreation Congress in Denver.

THE FIRST difficulty which besets those who set recreation salaries is that not everyone understands exactly what constitutes the nature of this profession nor are all employers of recreation workers careful to limit professional assignments to professionals.

Basically, recreation jobs are priced by the two main methods used in the pricing of other jobs. One is to find what others are paying for comparable work; the other is to set standards in relation to duties, responsibilities, and qualifications required.

The first method has the obvious drawbacks that we can never be sure that all factors are truly comparable, and that the use of comparative data often sets up a vicious circle.

The second method can be effective in the hands of competent analysts working with an understanding management and legislative body. The principal handicap is that it may get rates out ahead of established custom and established custom is hard to buck.

There are at least two other bases upon which these jobs may be priced. One is simply to let the normal play of the law of supply and demand establish the rates. The other is to rely on standards and salaries proposed by professional organizations such as the National Recreation Association.

Reliance on supply and demand introduces a new hazard — the competition of the non-professional for the professional jobs. Depending upon the law of supply and demand is defensible from the standpoint of the profession only if professional standards are so solidly established that the supply is

limited to those who met them.

Some of us use the standards proposed by professional organizations in our work. They are useful guides and they set desirable goals. However, we often find them unrealistic in a given community. They are, frankly, sometimes an aspiration rather than a fact.

Legally, the city council or other legislative body sets salaries. Practically, it may be the local recreation commission, a city manager or personnel director, or an outside personnel consultant — whomever the city council depends upon for technical guidance in salary setting.

This suggests that when you are concerned with salaries in your own community, *you should make the facts and your views known* both to those who recommend salaries and to those who approve them.

After all other considerations are taken into account, the governing body will finally apply one more criterion — ability to pay. This is not ability to pay in the abstract, but the judgment of the governing body as to what total tax bill the people will stand, and their own view as to what part of that bill should apply to recreation.

This suggests that salary technicians and local legislators need to be educated not only on salary rates, but on the character of professional recreation service and on its relative importance in the total local government.

Get acquainted with the personnel people in your community. Don't complain about their lack of understanding of your special problems if you haven't made the effort to inform them. Remember that scores or hundreds of other professional and non-professional groups compete for their understanding and recognition. They do their best to balance them all; but *their judgment can*

be no better than their information.

You will find that they try to reduce all kinds of work to certain common denominators, while you tend to emphasize the special attributes of your profession. Try to see it their way. Try to translate your case into their language and adjust it to their viewpoint. After all, jobs do have to be reduced to the common denominator of dollars of salary paid, and these dollar rates can be established only on such comparative common factors as difficulty, importance, and other items related to duty, responsibility, and qualification.

* * * * *

Remarks made by James Wilson, assistant city manager, director of personnel, Colorado Springs, at the 37th National Recreation Congress in Denver.

WE MUST remember that we work for a public corporation, and that our program and types of service offered will depend mainly upon the desires and ability to pay of this large board of directors (our public). Does it not follow then that to a great extent the salaries paid to the people administering this program will be determined on the same basis? The personnel department can recommend proper salaries, but the acceptance of these recommendations will depend largely upon one thing — *understanding of the job and its attendant responsibilities.*

This poses a particularly difficult problem in this area, for the public has not been exposed long enough to have attained complete understanding of what it takes to be a recreation worker.

I am sure that many of you have faced this problem and would agree that all too many people are prone to look

upon the recreation worker as a play leader rather than the skilled, well-trained administrator that he or she really is. How many times in your own community have you seen an attempt to get Bill or Mary a job in the recreation department with the following arguments being advanced: Bill is a great athlete and really understands kids, or Mary just loves kids and she is so handy, and so on?

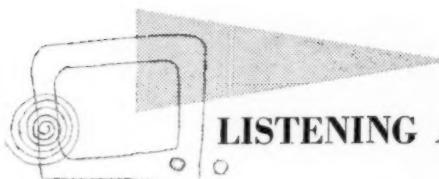
I daresay that not too often are we advised of a possible candidate who is recommended on the basis of his academic training, ability to prepare and administer complex programs and budgets, and so on. What then does this indicate? Only one thing, *lack of understanding*. If people fully understood as we do that the foregoing type of person is what we must have in order to provide the most effective and efficient program, they too would be more receptive to paying a commensurate wage.

What then remains to be done? I did not intend to dwell on this subject, yet I cannot help but feel that it is our common problem and one that, if overcome, will minimize the other problems that arise in connection with wages (barring a lack of funds, of course).

All of you work like beavers to sell a particular park or recreation project. This is done for only one reason; you know that unless sold, your program does not stand a chance—unless you can find one that offers everyone something at absolutely no cost to anyone. No program or profession sells itself—usually because it is too complex to meet with ready understanding.

You must sell the quality of the job you are performing, and, further, you must sell the fact that this quality is not achieved by accident—that it can only be furnished by well-trained, experienced, and educated people who will return every dollar in quality service. I think you will find that the public too appreciates the fact that you can't get something for nothing.

I urge you to sell it, for if you do, I am confident that you will have working on your side the greatest single factor that influences your salary, or mine for that matter, and also public opinion which will be based on solid understanding of your profession. ■



LISTENING AND VIEWING

Educator Hails TV Education

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State University, told reporters recently that education by television could be just as effective as classroom instruction, and said that Penn State would expand its experiments with TV teaching during the next five years. He also stated that the university's past experiments show practically no difference in the marks of students taught by TV and those who attended classroom lectures.

Films

• *Hosteling Holiday*, one of the most recent films depicting youth activities, beautifully captures the spirit of hosteling and the fun of young people "on the road." It tells the story of a student in the late teens who, finding the usual summer in a large city very boring and unchallenging, learns about youth hosteling and joins a group of boys and girls to bike and hike through New England. The boredom experienced by many of today's youth, when they do not know how to use their leisure time properly, is portrayed in effective and moving contrast. The film was directed and produced by Elliot Butler as his thesis for his master's degree at Boston University. His photography is excellent and the color very good. *Hosteling Holiday* (26 minutes, 16mm, color, sound) may be rented from American Youth Hostels, 14 West Eighth Street, New York 11, or from local councils in New Haven, Detroit, or New York City.

• *They Grow Up So Fast* dramatizes the frustrations of a boy "left on the sidelines" while his classmates played games. The boy's school had good equipment and playgrounds but lacked experienced teachers to help youngsters develop skills in sports, games, and other physical activities. The film, first to be produced by the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, seeks to interpret physical education to the public, to educators, and to parents. Write to AAHPER, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6.

• *Man of ACTION*, a new 13½-minute color cartoon, features an urban saboteur—a symbol of the citizen apathy which has made housing our prime social and economic problem—who barely

has to lift a finger to create slums. Produced for the American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods (ACTION) by Transfilm and contributed as a public service by Continental Can Company, it is a key tool in the organization's drive to stop home and neighborhood deterioration. Available nationally on free loan in 16mm to adult community groups, industry, and TV stations through Association Films' libraries.

Filmstrip and Slide Catalog

The S.V.E. educational catalog of filmstrips, slides, and color slidesets contains many new materials. The attractive, illustrated 56-page catalog is divided into three main sections — for primary, intermediate, and junior and senior high school grades — then grouped according to subject matter areas. Copies may be obtained free from Society for Visual Education, Inc., 1345 Diversey Parkway, Chicago 14, or from any S.V.E. dealer.

FOR EVERY RECREATION LEADER

The Guide to the Best in free-loan films, educational rental subjects, Walt Disney Productions, and full-length feature films from Hollywood.



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Books & Pamphlets Received

DO IT YOURSELF WITH ALUMINUM, G. W. Birdsall. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 136. \$3.95.*

EASY HANDCRAFTS FOR JUNIORS, Carolyn Howard. Zondervan Publishing House, 1415 Lake Drive, S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Pp. 60. \$1.00.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, Association For Childhood Education International, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Pp. 92. \$1.25.

FOOTBALL SCOUTING, Robert C. "Sarge" MacKenzie. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 278. \$3.75.*

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HANDBOOK OF INDOOR GAMES AND STUNTS, Darwin A. Hindman. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Publishers, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 304. \$4.90.*

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HOW TO DEVELOP BETTER LEADERS, Malcolm and Hulda Knowles. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 64. \$1.00.*

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MAKE YOUR STAFF MEETINGS COUNT, Arthur C. Croft Publications, New London, Connecticut. Pp. 57. \$2.50.

MEETING THE PRESS, Gertrude W. Simpson. National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, Inc.,

257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 63. \$2.00.

MUSIC FOR CHILDREN'S LIVING, Association for Childhood Education International, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Pp. 48. \$75.

MUSIC IN AMERICAN EDUCATION, Hazel Novavec Morgan, Editor. Music Educators National Conference, 64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4. Pp. 381. \$4.75.

MY GROUP AND I, Arthur C. Croft Publications, New London, Connecticut. Pp. 24. \$75.

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MY HOBBY IS BIRD WATCHING, Mary P. Pettit. Hart Publishing Company, Inc., 670 Fifth Avenue, New York 19. Pp. 128. Trade edition, \$2.95; institutional binding, \$4.75.

THE NURSERY SCHOOL AND CHILD CARE CENTER, Clark E. Moustakas and Minnie Perrin Berson. William Morrow & Company, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 222. \$3.50.

OBEDIENCE TRAINING FOR YOUR DOG, Cecil Wimhurst. Dover Publications, Inc., 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 70. \$65.

ON CALL FOR YOUTH, Rudolph Wittenberg. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 241. \$3.50.*

OUTDOOR HAZARDS, Mary V. Hood. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 242. \$3.95.*

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN, Emily R. Andrews, Helen W. Smith, Margaret Michels, Mary Lou Paul, Anne Mayrose. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 132. \$2.95.*

PROBLEM SOLVING FOR THE EXECUTIVE, Arthur C. Croft Publications, New London, Connecticut. Pp. 45. \$2.50.

REACHING TEEN-AGERS THROUGH GROUP WORK AND RECREATION PROGRAMS. (Monograph Number 1.) New York City Youth Board, 500 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 43. \$50.

RECREATION FOR HANDICAPPED PEOPLE IN CALIFORNIA. Recreation Commission, Documents Section, State Printing Office, Sacramento 14, California. Pp. 51. \$50.

SELECTED SOFTBALL ARTICLES, American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 80. \$1.00.

THE SHIP—HOW SHE WORKS, Stuart

Beck. John de Graff, Inc., 64 West 23rd Street, New York 10. Pp. 71. \$2.75.

SING FORTH. Seabury Press, Greenwich, Connecticut. Pp. 93. \$50.

SOCIAL GROUP WORK—PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES (Revised and enlarged), Harleigh B. Trecker. Whiteside, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 442. \$5.75.*

STAIRWAY TO COLLEGE—A Guide for the Prospective College Student, Normie and Harold Ruby. Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. Pp. 80. \$2.20, cloth; \$1.10, paper.

STAMP COLLECTING—Teach Yourself Books, Fred J. Melville, revised by Charles Skilton. Soccer Associates, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York 33. Pp. 190. \$1.50.

TRY NATURE, Robert S. Field. Vantage Press, Inc., 120 West 31st Street, New York 1. Pp. 238. \$3.75.

UNDERSTANDING PEOPLE IN DISTRESS, Barney Katz and Louis P. Thorpe. The Ronald Press Company, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 357. \$4.00.*

VANISHING PRAIRIE—A True Life Adventure, Jane Werner and the staff of the Walt Disney Studio. Simon and Schuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, Rockefeller Center, New York 20. Pp. 124. \$2.95*

Magazine Articles

AMERICAN HOME, November 1955
Little League . . . For or Against?

CHILDREN, November-December 1955
The Exiled Delinquent, Bertram M. Beck, M.A.

Group Work with Hospitalized Children, Constance Impallaria Albee, M.S.W.

PARENTS, December 1955
If Your Child Asks About Other People's Religion, Margaret Albrecht.

A Code for Teen-Agers, Robert C. Taber.

PARKS AND RECREATION, November 1955
Cabarrus County Has Two Chapters in the Interest of Retarded Children, Sarah E. Walker, M.S.P.H.

SCHOLASTIC COACH, September 1955
Soccer from A to Z, Glenn F. H. Warner.

Physical Education and Juvenile Delinquency, Kenneth G. Sullivan.

OUNDINGS, September-October 1955
A Recreation Program for the Hearing-Impaired Child, Robert H. Dombro.

* See footnote on page 48.



NEW PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

The Metropolis: Is Integration Possible?

Edwin A. Cottrell and Helen L. Jones. *Haynes Foundation, 916 Consolidated Building, 607 Hill Street, Los Angeles 14, California. Pp. 116. Cloth, \$2.50; paper, \$2.00.*

This is the final monograph in a series of studies on government integration in the Los Angeles area undertaken by the Haynes Foundation. It gives background information for the general understanding of the processes of local government, examples of ways in which jurisdictions cooperate and delegate authority and responsibility to each other, reviews the major steps toward integration which have taken place or been proposed, and, finally, presents a long-range plan for the future.

Many metropolitan areas are undergoing studies to facilitate the coordination of overlapping functions of county and city government activities. Recreation and park executives, their boards, and interested citizens need to understand the intricacies of government operations to discharge their obligation to get the maximum value from the taxpayers' dollar and at the same time provide adequate recreation services for the rapidly increasing leisure hours.

For the uninitiated, this study is an entrancing revelation of the astounding complexities of local government services and administrations.—James Madison, Field Department, NRA.

Baited Bulletin Boards

Thomas A. Koskey. *Baited Bulletin Boards, 30 Clareview Avenue, San Jose 27, California. Pp. 32. 1954. \$1.00.*

Here is a guide which should be in the top center drawer of the director's desk in every recreation center. The subject: bulletin boards that attract interest, hold interest, and impress favorably. Twenty-five pages of illustrations show ways to use bulletin boards effectively. Key features are: use of color, arrangement, lettering and captions, textual materials, and a basic list of materials. Adaptations for odd shaped boards are shown.

Written for teachers, this little handbook could be a great help in making often neglected bulletin boards an asset to recreation centers and playgrounds. The booklet would be even more helpful if it contained a section on "the board that changes daily," but the suggestions are good, new, and effectively presented.—Alfred B. Jensen, Recreation Personnel Service, NRA.

Exploring the Small Community

Otto G. Hoiberg. *University of Nebraska, 1125 R Street, Lincoln 8, Nebraska. Pp. 199. \$3.50.*

Out of a life-long experience in small communities, Dr. Hoiberg has drawn basic principles and dynamic suggestions for making life more livable in such areas.

Dr. Hoiberg recognizes recreation as a fundamental need of the people and as an agent for community improvement. The plan of the book, considering the contribution of the church, the school, business, tends to indicate a well-defined boundary between adult education, cultural expression and recreation where no such boundary actually exists, but if study of Dr. Hoiberg's book increases the sum total of participation and of human happiness, one need not quarrel over terms.

Excellent analysis of leadership available and of the need for democratic planning makes the book practical and helpful.

Dr. Hoiberg quotes W. I. Thomas as recognizing four basic wishes in man—security, response (love and friendship), recognition (a place in the sun), and new experience—and assigns to recreation the major responsibility for satisfying the wish for new experience.—Edna V. Braucher, Correspondence and Consultation Service, NRA.

Buildings of Tomorrow

Fern M. Colborn. *William Morrow & Company, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 159. \$3.50.*

This guide is based upon the observation and experience of Miss Colborn as a member of the staff of the National Federation of Settlements. Although the major emphasis is upon "agency"

buildings, the material in it can be applied in large measure to public recreation buildings.

The book describes important considerations that precede the preparation of building plans and contains many helpful suggestions for the guidance of groups responsible for a building project. Valuable hints are also offered as to ways in which the services of an architect can be most effectively utilized. Recreation workers will find of special value the comments with reference to the planning of specific features and the selection of building materials and equipment. The volume contains detailed descriptions of social settlement buildings and illustrations of both exteriors and interiors.

Although it is pointed out that the size and type of buildings vary widely according to local needs, Miss Colborn proposes: "As a minimum every neighborhood house must have a home base that consists of space for offices, a lounge, a fair-size meeting room, three or four club or special activity rooms, and a kitchen." She goes on to add: "The number of families you are able to reach will depend far more upon the size of the full-time staff you employ than the size of your building."

All communities considering the construction of a community-type recreation building would do well to secure a copy of this book.—George D. Butler, Director, NRA Research Department.

Meeting the Press

Gertrude W. Simpson. *The National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 63. \$2.00. (\$1.50 to members of the National Publicity Council.)*

News releases, deadlines and the general whirl of the working press can be baffling to the uninitiated agency worker who finds himself responsible for obtaining good press coverage for his organization. *Meeting the Press* is an informative booklet which aims at solving the mystery of how to get and stay in the news and covers the gamut of press-organization relationships. Readers unfamiliar with newspaper procedures and policies should find the book useful in the preparation of material for newspaper publicity and invaluable in making the best possible use of such material.

The author's range of subject was reviewed by nearly thirty local community agencies and organizations whose comments were guides in the preparation of the final manuscript. It discusses such subjects as who should be responsible for publicity; how to plan a newspaper publicity program; basic

techniques of news writing; news on radio and TV; how to work with weekly, neighborhood, and other specialized press outlets.

Mrs. Simpson, author of the popular manual *Working with Newspapers* (now out of print), writes clearly, to-the-point, and in entertaining style. She is assistant to the public relations director, Girl Scouts of the USA. Her experience includes news reporting for a large daily paper, publicity for hospitals, colleges, trade associations, community chest, foods, home decorations, and fashions.—*Charlotte Rice*, Public Information Department, NRA.

The Workshop Book

Martha Lincoln and Katherine Torrey. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston 7, Massachusetts. Pp. 214. \$5.00.*

If you are starting a workshop for children, this should be one of the first books to buy. If you don't have a workshop program, this book will make you wish to start one—and tell you how.

It is exceedingly well-organized, covers not only woodwork but many other media possible in a workshop, is clear, concise, and stimulating. It is profusely illustrated by accurate construction drawings and by photographs of the finished projects, all of which are in good taste and uphold excellent standards of design and construction. Full information about the equipment and supplies for each project is given, and the projects are original and clever.

As if this wasn't enough, the book also contains a reference list of workshop materials and a carefully selected bibliography, as well as a fine index which makes it very easy to use.

If your workshop program has become stale and routine, this material will give it a real lift. It is one of the finest we've seen in a long time. Highly recommended.—*Virginia Musselman*, Program Service, NRA.

2000 Fathoms Down

Commander Georges Houot and Pierre Willm. E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc. 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 192. \$4.00.*

A true story of adventure beneath the sea, telling of history-making dives that

* These publications are available from the National Recreation Association at list price plus fifteen cents for each book ordered to cover postage and handling. *Active Associate and Affiliate Members of the Association receive a ten per cent discount on list price.* Remittances should accompany orders from individuals; organizations and recreation departments will be billed on their official orders. Address orders to Combined Book Service, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

can be comfortably enjoyed by the armchair traveler. The memories and emotions of these two pioneers make a thrilling narrative and show that we can look forward to a time when the sea will give up its secrets. Illustrated with photographs.

All in One Day— Experiences and Insights

Hilda Libby Ives. The Bond Wheelwright Company, 795 Forest Avenue, Portland 5, Maine. \$2.75.

The record of a radiant life, this book by a long-time member of the board of directors of the National Recreation Association, touches both peaks of joy and depths of sadness. Always an active participant in recreation in her own life, a notable swimmer even as a grandmother, Mrs. Ives pays tribute to the power of recreation in building character:

"Interest in sport provides a fine foundation for the building of character. To wait your turn, to play with the team and not for individual glory, to cheer as loser, for the best man, and to forget oneself in cooperative play—these are all great spiritual qualities to be imbedded by sports in the life of young people."

"My admiration for that group of pioneers who formed the National Recreation Association, Luther Gulick, Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph Lee, and Howard Braucher, is boundless. No adequate appraisal has yet been made of the wonderful work accomplished under the leadership of these great men and countless others who have worked with them through the last half century."—*Edna V. Braucher*, National Recreation Association.

ACTIVITY BOOKSHELF

Creative Activities by Dorothy Haupt and D. Keith Osborn. The Merrill Palmer School, 71 East Ferry Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan. Pp. 104, illustrated. \$1.00.

A guide to parents and leaders, presenting the kinds of activities in which young children may engage with pleasure and satisfaction. The book contains a great many projects in various types of activities, including paints and painting, stencils and printing, paper work, clay, woodwork, rhythm instruments, nature study, cooking, and special holiday projects. Recipes for paste, papier mâché, and so on are given in an appendix, as are valuable references to additional readings and sources of supplies. Excellent for kindergarten and pre-school leaders, and also for craft leaders on playgrounds. Well-organized, in good taste and sound in techniques. Recommended.

Handbook of Folk, Square and Social

Dancing by Jane A. Harris, Anne Pittman and Marlys S. Waller. Burgess Publishing Company, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota. Pp. 270, illustrated, revised edition. \$3.00.

An excellent handbook for the recreation library. Contains useful material on facilities and equipment for the dance program, techniques of teaching, and an excellent bibliography, in addition to the main sections describing forty-three square dances, twenty-seven round dances, thirty-six international folk dances, six favorite social dances and a special chapter of twenty-six mixers and ice breakers.

Information on recordings is detailed and complete; many sketches add charm and informality. Recommended.

Hopscotch and Jump Rope Rhymes by Patricia Evans. The Porpoise Bookshop, 308 Clement Street, San Francisco 18, California. Pp. 31 each. \$2.25 each.

These are two entirely delightful little booklets, charmingly illustrated by the author. The former gives a fascinating history of hopscotch, originated probably in ancient Greece, and played all over the world. Many of these variations are explained, and playing directions given.

The latter will increase your nostalgia for your childhood, as you will remember chanting many of these rhymes to the thump of a rope. Order them, read, and enjoy them—and discuss them in staff meetings. They have a long and honorable history!

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

American Playground Device Company	7
Artcraft Services, Inc.	8
Association Films, Inc.	45
The J. E. Burke Company	9
The Copper Shop	39
Handweaver and Craftsman	36
Jayfro Athletic Supply Company	39
J. C. Larson Company	29
The Monroe Company	39
National Sports Company	9
The J. E. Porter Corporation	1
The Ronald Press Company	14
James Spencer and Company	29
Vogel-Peterson Company	9
W. J. Voit Rubber Corporation	20
X-acto, Inc.	9

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January, February and March, 1956

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C. W. Schnake, Recreation Director, Recreation Department, Canton City School District, Safety Building

Buffalo, New York
January 23

N. Y. State Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation Conference

Downey, Illinois
February 28 and 29

Robert C. Boyd, Chief, Special Service, Veterans Administration Hospital

Cicero, Illinois
March 5-8

Alan B. Domer, Executive Director, Cicero Youth Commission, 5341 West Cermak Road

ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation

Morganton, North Carolina
January 23-26

Miss Virginia Gregory, Recreation Specialist, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Education Building Annex-Room 134, Raleigh

Reidsville, North Carolina
January 30-February 2

Kinston, North Carolina
February 6-9

GRACE WALKER Creative Recreation

Pacific Southwest District
February 13-April 12

John J. Collier, National Recreation Association District Representative, Room 1009, 606 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles, California

FRANK A. STAPLES Arts and Crafts

Greenville, Mississippi
January 23-26

E. M. Ward, Superintendent of Recreation, Park Commission, 705 McAllister Street

Mr. Staples will be conducting Arts and Crafts training workshops at the following Air Bases beginning January 30: Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho; Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota; Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana. If you are interested in further details with reference to Mr. Staples' availability for consultation during this period or in the possibility of participating in these training workshops themselves please communicate with Mr. Howard Beresford, 3055 Bellaire, Denver 7, Colorado.

Miss Grace Walker will be attending the California State and Pacific Southwest District Conference to be held in San Diego, California, February 12-15.

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

RECREATION

8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

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"Those poor devils are dying"



MUSTACHIOED, bulky and calm, Jack Philip stood on the bridge of the U.S.S. *Texas*, watching his gunners pour fire into the Spanish men-of-war fleeing Santiago harbor.

Only a few days before, another American ship had accidentally fired at the *Texas*. Philip had responded by signalling: "Thanks, good line, but a little over."

Now enemy shells were whistling over his head from desperate vessels doomed to destruction. One of them, the Spanish battleship *Vizcaya*, exploded as the *Texas* raced by.

Instantly, a great victorious shout sprang up on the *Texas*. But Captain Philip quickly silenced it:

"Don't cheer, men; those poor devils are dying."

Jack Philip was already something of a friendly hero to his men. But this one sentence, more than all his bravery, made him a hero of the Spanish-American War to millions of Americans.

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